The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9809.—VOL. LX. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 15th August, at Diamond Cottage, Aberdeen, Scotland, the wife of Captain MITCHELL, of the Centurion, of a daughter.

On the 26th September, at Brisbane, Queensland, the wife of A. B. LAWSON, Esq., of Boondooma, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Newtown Road, Mrs. T. STOCKLEY, of a daughter.

On the 18th instant, at her residence, Golden Boot, Yass, Mrs. E. HOWARD of a daughter.

On the 23rd instant, at her residence, Richmond, Mrs. CASWELL R. BESWELL, of a son.

MARRIAGES

On the 23rd instant, by the Rev. John Graham, HOWARD REED, to SARAH ELIZABETH, younger daughter of the late Rev. ROBERT ROSS, M.D.

On the 13th instant, at Burnbank Cottage, by the Rev. Adam Thomson, SAMUEL VOKES DEDGEON, to ELIZA WILHELMINA SINGLETON, both of St. Leonards, North Shore.

On the 18th instant, at St. Nichols', Penrith, by the Rev. Dean Basley, Mr. OWEN HENNESY, of the Railway Department, Penrith, to JOHANNA, third daughter of Mr. JOHN PERODAN, farmer, near Penrith.

On the 19th instant, at St. Stephen's Church, Camperdown, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, J. W. GOULDEN, to MARY ANN, eldest daughter of THOMAS STEWART, Esq., of Mount Stewart, North Richmond.

DEATHS

On the 16th August last, at East Mansion, Worthing, BARBARA ST. CLAIR, the wife of GEORGE MACLEAY, Esq.

On the 8th September, suddenly, at the Railway Station of Redcar, Yorkshire, ALEXANDER STUART, Esq., of Edinburgh, in his 64th year.

On the 27th September, at St. Lawrence, Queensland, in consequence of a fall from his horse, ALEXANDER ROBERTSON LAWSON, Esq., of Boondooma, Burnett District.

On the 27th instant, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Crosby, Ultimo, of congestion of the lungs, THERESA MARY, the dearly beloved and only daughter of WILLIAM and MARY ANN WALKER, aged 2 years and 2 months. The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.

SHIPPING

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
Goods received for Miller's Forest THIS DAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Auckland, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 3; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares.—Cabin, £3; return, £5 10s. Saloon, £6; return, £10. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO ADELAIDE, via Melbourne, en route to King George's Sound.—City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4 30.
TO AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, Tuesday afternoon, at 5; taking passengers and cargo for all the ports in the Northern Island.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, Monday morning, at 7. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Coonanbara on Friday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 2.30; and City of Brisbane, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Diamantina, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Balclutha. See special advertisement.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Balclutha will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Port Denison.—Boomerang, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer twice a week.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, the BALLINA, on SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.
For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S steamship HELEN MACGREGOR, for GRAFTON, via Newcastle, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST. TO-MORROW, 8 a.m. sharp, Patent Slip Wharf.
This new and and powerful steamer can be hired for Towage and Excursions. Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER.—FIRE KING, on MONDAY, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The steamship
BALCLUTHA,
W. Hill, commander,
will be dispatched in company with the HAVILAH for
BRISBANE
and
ROCKHAMPTON,
at the following reduced rates of passage:—

To Brisbane	Saloon	..	£2 0 0
	Steerage	..	1 0 0
To Rockhampton	Saloon	..	4 0 0
	Steerage	..	2 0 0

FREIGHT TO BRISBANE AS PER AGREEMENT.
FREIGHT TO ROCKHAMPTON, TEN SHILLINGS PER TON.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Manager.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO ROCKHAMPTON, via BRISBANE and GLADSTONE.—The favourite steamship HAVILAH, J. D. Harley (late of the A. S. N. Co.), commander, will be dispatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m.
Her accommodations in saloon and steerage are unsurpassed by any steamship in the trade, and intending passengers may rely on receiving every attention.
Fares and freights at reduced rates.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods now being received from 6 a.m. till 6 p.m., and all bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Has room for a few horses.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION
by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG,
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, November 4th, at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Agent, Struth's Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE.
The steamship
WONGA WONGA,
J. W. Brown, commander,
will positively be dispatched for
AUCKLAND,
on TUESDAY, 2nd November, at 5 p.m.
In placing first-class steamships on this line the company trust to meet with the support of the public.
For full particulars as to rates of freight and passage money, apply to the Traffic Manager.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS, BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY.

STEAM to AUCKLAND and other NEW ZEALAND PORTS (carrying cargo without transhipment). The splendid steamship
PHŒBE, H. Worsp, commander,
is now fast loading, and will be positively dispatched from the PATENT SLIP WHARF, on MONDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, at 6 p.m.
Having been thoroughly overhauled in every respect, regardless of expense, she is unrivalled by any steamer in the trade, and having a number of cabins engaged, INTENDING PASSENGERS are requested to secure berths without delay.
At the request of shippers, this steamship will, this trip, be dispatched IN LIEU of the NOVELTY, conveying cargo to Auckland and other ports, at the same LOW RATES as heretofore paid to the sailing vessels.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Has room for a few HORSES, and has excellent accommodation for same.
Goods received free of wharfage.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—To WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—For Moruya and Braidwood (coach fare, 7s 6d).—Illalong, TUESDAY, noon.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, 9 a.m.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, 5th November.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, Twofold Bay.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, MONDAY, 8th November, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.
The new iron clipper ship
GIRVAN,
700 tons register, A A 1 for 20 years (now on her first voyage), Captain Charles Oman, will be dispatched on or about 1st December, having a large portion of her dead weight already engaged.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain OMAN, on board; or to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship WESTERN EMPIRE, James Clarke, R.N.R., commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 10th November; has two-thirds of her wool already stowed. Her accommodations for passengers are unrivalled.
Fares:—
Saloon (according to accommodation required).
Second cabin, £25.
Third cabin, £18.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.
The RESOLUTE
Will be dispatched on the 20th November.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the spacious accommodation of this fine ship.
Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CAMPBELL; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SAN FRANCISCO MONTHLY LINE OF PACKETS.—A vessel, fitted for passengers, leaves direct each month. California never offered greater inducements to all classes. Intending emigrants can obtain every information, and secure passages, by applying to
H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The favourite regular trader ASHBURTON, 1000 tons, C. Smith, commander, being under charter, will be dispatched
on or about 30th INSTANT.
The superior accommodations of this vessel both in cabin and steerage, are too well-known to require comment, and as her space is limited, early engagements are requisite to ensure a berth. Is now alongside Grafton Wharf, where passengers are particularly invited to inspect her.
For all further particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—An A1 American clipper ship of 1500 tons will be dispatched on or about 8th November, being the first to leave of the Monthly Line of Packets. This vessel will have very superior accommodations for saloon, second cabin, and intermediate passengers. Parties proceeding home or to San Francisco should avail themselves of this favourable opportunity. A very liberal dietary scale provided, with steward's attendance in each department. Early application is necessary to secure berths, many being already engaged.
Apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES—A first-class clipper ship will leave for CALCUTTA early in November. Only 30 stalls disengaged.
Intending shippers please make early application to
W. W. BURT, Martyn and Co.'s, Pitt-street.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The fine clipper barque SEA SHELL, 500 tons burthen (under command of Captain Bissett, late of the Atrevida), will sail on the 20th November.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The clipper barque DASHING WAVE, H. Vandervord, commander, being under charter, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP CHELSEA, for HONGKONG.—Will be positively towed to sea THIS DAY. Passengers are requested to be on board by NOON.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NEW CALEDONIA.
The favourite clipper barque FRUITER (daily expected), Thomas Stevens, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched. Unrivalled accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, Direct.
The clipper brig SCOTSMAN will be dispatched in a few days.
Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers.
For freight or passage apply to
T. and J. SKINNER,
15, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR FIJI.—The clipper schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, John Lake, master, will be dispatched positively on the 8th November.
For freight or passage, apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street; or to E. Vickery, Pitt-street.

FOR AUCKLAND and OTHER NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CIRCULAR SAW LINE of STEAM AND SAILING PACKETS.
S. S. PHŒBE, MONDAY, 1st November.
NOVELTY, to follow Phœbe.
ALICE CAMERON, 16th November.
KATE, 1st December,
For freight or passage, and all further particulars, apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF STEAM SAILING PACKETS.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Shippers are respectfully requested to note that on and after this date and until further notice, goods will be received at the Patent Slip Wharf. WHARFAGE FREE.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct.—The fine barque LEONIDAS, Fleck, master, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR BROADSOUND and PORT MACKAY direct.—The regular trader, AMY ROBSART, loading at Commercial Wharf, will clear at the Customs on SATURDAY. For freight, &c., apply on board.

GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The CAPTAIN COOK, daily expected, will be laid on for Sweer's Island and the Norman. For freight, &c., apply to O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR BELLENGER RIVER.—Schooner CLEONE. Freight or passage apply Cox's Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Settlers' Friend, This Evening. Freight, &c., apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wf.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The COMET, THIS DAY, at noon, Victoria Wharf. JOHN FOLEY, agent.

SHELLHARBOUR.—DAIRYMAID, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonian Wharf. S. NUTTER, agent.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—The P. B. LASS, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., Victoria Wharf. J. Foley, agent.

SHOALHAVEN.—FANNY LOUISE, Saturday Evening, Commercial Wharf. Freight, apply on board.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—HANNAH, Saturday next. Freight, &c., apply on board, Commercial Whf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—MARTHA, from Commercial Wharf, Wednesday next. H. F. Camroux.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The LOLA MONTEZ, Saturday. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—The STAR OF THE SEA, first fair wind. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Whf.

DARKWATER CREEK, MACLEAY RIVER.—FLYING CLOUD. Victoria Wharf.

SHIP JOHN DUTHIE, from London.—Consignees are requested to pass their ENTRIES for Campbell's Wharf without delay. All goods not passed for within seven days will be placed in bond under imperfect entry. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where delivery orders may be obtained.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BARQUE LADY FRANKLIN, from Port Adelaide.—CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass Customs' ENTRIES at once for Grafton Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the stores of the undersigned.
WALLACH, BROTHERS, 153, Lower George-street.

SCHOONER SEA WITCH, for FIJI.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the office of the undersigned.
Second-hand Ship's BOAT wanted, about 18 feet keel.
Apply C. M. DEANE, 32, Bridge-street, Fiji Agency.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the fine barque LADY FRANKLIN, Hilderbrandt, master, just arrived from Adelaide with a cargo of breadstuffs. Apply for particulars WALLACH, BROTHERS, agents.

BARQUE CÆSAR GODEFFROY, from Hamburgh, via Adelaide.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once, for Grafton Wharf.
Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Agents.
Captain DECKER will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

TONNAGE Wanted, for SAN FRANCISCO.
JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street.

FOR SALE, barque DUNKELD, 390 tons register, built Nova Scotia, 1862.

Length	131	7
Breadth	29	6
Depth	12	9

Thoroughly overhauled, newly metalled, and re-classed this year in Veritas 5 6 A, shifts without ballast, carries large cargo on light draft. Now discharging at Newcastle.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

REDUCTION ON FREIGHT OF WOOL FROM PORT MACQUARIE.—The C. and R. R. S. N. CO.'S charge for Wool from Port Macquarie will be 9s per bale from this date.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
N.B.—The company have erected a large store at Port Macquarie for the reception of all goods carried by their steamers.
Sydney, 13th October, 1869.

BOAT, for SALE, with gear complete; a bargain. J. NEWTON, 161, Kent-street, corner Gas-lane.

WHALE, Surf, and River BOATS, cheap; Skiffs, 18 and 20 feet. MACBETH, 191, Sussex-street.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons have reported (to our injury) that OUR DOCK is much smaller than it really is, we beg to inform all parties interested in shipping that the DOCK is 160 feet in length.
HELY and HARPER,
Shipbuilders.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION—VOLUNTEER FORCE.—TARGET PRACTICE, in the 3rd and 2nd Classes, on SATURDAY, the 30th, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
By command,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain.

NO. 5 BATTERY Carbine Club.—Meeting, This Evening, after drill. Important business. Members attend.

BALMAIN CORPS V. R.—Company DRILL in Captain Rountree's Store, THIS EVENING, at 8.

LECTURES

W. D. CAVANOUGH'S Lecture on Phrenology. This evening, Schoolroom, Sussex & Liverpool sts.

W. D. CAVANOUGH'S LECTURE, in Public Schoolroom, Sussex-street, commences at 8 o'clock.

THE MAYOR OF SYDNEY, WALTER RENNY Esq., will take the Chair at W. D. CAVANOUGH'S Lecture on Phrenology, THIS EVENING, in the Public Schoolroom, Sussex-street.

ADMISSION to W. D. Cavanough's Lecture, This Evening, Liverpool and Sussex streets, 1s.

PRINCE ALFRED BAND OF HOPE, Temperance hall, To-night.—A LECTURE by Mr. A. Cane, "Anecdotes of Queen Victoria." Admission as usual, 1d. 7.30. H. B. LEE, Honorary Secretary.

MEETINGS

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Full Committee MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7.30. Practice at 8.

NOTICE TO LABOURING MEN.—The last Public MEETING of the Sydney United Labourers' Benefit Society (No. 2) will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, October 29th, at 8 o'clock, at the Lodge Room, Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket. Members and others fail not to attend.
ROBERT INWOOD, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The Masters, Past Masters, Wardens, and Officers of the various lodges under the Irish and Scotch Constitutions are respectfully invited to attend a MEETING, at the Masonic Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7.30. Particular business.
JAS. PATON, Secretary No. 266 I. C.

NEW SOUTH WALES PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual Weekly MEETING This Evening, at the United Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.
JOHN DAVIES, President.

AUSTRALIAN PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—The Third Annual MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held in the Upper Room of the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 7.30 p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th September, 1869.
N.B.—Shareholders in this Society are referred to Rule III., concerning the election of future Directors.
By order of the Board,
G. E. VAILE, Secretary.
Society's Office, 375, Pitt-street, 22nd October, 1869.

PERPETUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
NOTICE.
The Annual General MEETING of this society will be held on FRIDAY, the 29th day of October instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Rooms of J. H. Miller, Esq., Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, to receive the report of the directors for the year ended 30th September, 1869; to elect two directors in the room of Messrs. H. E. A. Allan and J. H. Miller, Esqs., who retire, but are eligible for re-election, and having given the necessary notice; and to consider any other business that may be brought forward, in accordance with the rules.
By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Spring-street, 21st October.

TO CARPENTERS and JOINERS.—Wanted, all Society Men to MEET at the Society's Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, October 29, at half-past 7 o'clock sharp. Business of importance.
T. GOODWIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—G. F. BAKER, late Auctioneer and Salesman for Messrs. Alexander Moore and Co., and Mr. JOHN SHORT, beg to acquaint their friends and the public generally, that they have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP, under the style and firm of Baker and Short, Auctioneers, Brokers, and Valuators, &c., 299, Pitt-street, next BELL'S LIFE Office.
G. F. BAKER,
JOHN SHORT.
Witness—J. ASHDOWN.
Sydney, October 22nd, 1869.

BRAIDWOOD and ARALUEN.—The CHEAPEST and MOST PLEASANT route is via the Clyde River. The Doncaster four-horse Coaches meet the Steamers. Fare, to or from Braidwood, only 7s 6d. Steamers—Fares: Steerage, 25s; cabin, return ticket, 55s.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Messrs. JOSEPH WARD and CO., of Sydney, Agents for the sale of my EAST INDIAN REMEDIES throughout the colony of New South Wales.
(Signed) J. M. CONNELL.

NOTICE.—Certain IMITATIONS of CONNELL'S EAST INDIAN REMEDIES are abroad—the consumers of Connell's Remedies are cautioned against them.
CAUTION.
Mr. Samuel Hebblewhite, 13, Bourke-street West, Melbourne, is no longer agent for Connell's East Indian Remedies in Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland.
(Signed) J. M. CONNELL.

ICE. ICE. ICE.—NOTICE.—The Proprietor of the Sydney Works begs respectfully to announce that, the Ice season having commenced, a delivery will be made in Town daily (Sundays excepted). Newtown, Glebe, Surry Hills: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. At Darlinghurst, Edgecliff Road, and Double Bay: Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Ice can also be obtained at the Branch Works in George-street, adjoining the Royal Hotel, daily.

AGENCY for COLLECTING and RECOVERING DEBTS, RENTS, &c., in Town and Country.—The undersigned continues to undertake business in the above line, providing, as necessity may arise, competent legal assistance without any charge beyond the usual commission on the amount of moneys actually recovered.
No charge for letting and attending to repairs of houses while collecting the rents thereof.
HENRY HINE NEWMAN, House, Land, and General Agent, 126, Elizabeth or Redfern-street, Redfern.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND, declared to-day, of 7½ per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company, will be payable at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on and after SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 27th October, 1869.

ESTATE OF THOMAS DANGAR.—CREDITORS are requested to send in STATEMENTS to the Office of Messrs. KEEP and PARSONS, on or before SATURDAY, October 30th, in order that a Dividend may be declared.
FRED. PARSONS, JOHN POPE, } Trustees.

IN THE ESTATE of JOHN HAMPTON, late of the Oxford Hotel, King-street, Sydney, Hotelkeeper, deceased.
Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862.
NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of JOHN HAMPTON, late of the Oxford Hotel, King-street, Sydney, hotelkeeper, who died on or about the third day of September last, and probate of whose Will was, on the fourteenth day of October instant, granted by this Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, to WILLIAM NEILL, Secretary of the Commercial Bank, Sydney, and JOHN DAWSON, of Sydney, in the said colony, the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send in full particulars of such claims to the said William Neill, or to the undersigned, on or before the first day of December next, after which date the said William Neill and John Dawson will proceed to distribute the assets of the said John Hampton, deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
Dated this 25th day of October, A.D. 1869.
JOHN DAWSON, Proctor for the said Executors, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of 2s. 6d. (two shillings and sixpence) on each of the contributing shares in this Company is now made, and will be payable at the City Bank, on 1st November (next month).
Scrip to be presented at the Bank at time of payment.
By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.
Offices, Spring-street, Sydney, 1st October, 1869.

LAVERS, HARPUR, and CO.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above PARTNERSHIP has been DISSOLVED.
H. K. HARPUR.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
We respectfully intimate that we have taken the Premises in George-street, Sydney, for many years known as
"THE BANK AUCTION ROOMS,"
where we purpose carrying on the business of
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
under the style and firm of
BYRNES AND TIGHE.
The premises are adapted for storing and advantageously exhibiting large quantities of merchandise, &c.; while their position, being in the busiest thoroughfare of the city, presents to the mercantile community facilities both for previously inspecting goods and conveniently attending on the days of sale.
We are prepared to undertake every description of Auction Sales, including those of Merchandise, Stock and Stations, Ships, Real Property, &c.; to make, when required, cash advances to any extent compatible with market values; and to guarantee and pay net proceeds under discount.
JAMES BYRNES,
ATKINSON A. F. TIGHE.
Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, Sydney.
20th October, 1869.

TO SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, FLOUR, MAIZE, BUTTER, and other PRODUCE to EUROPE.
Messrs. JAMES PIM and CO., of London, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, are prepared through the undersigned, to make liberal advances on wheat, flour, maize, butter, and other produce, consigned to their care for Sale.
Messrs. PIM and CO., have, for over twenty-five years, been associated with the corn trade, as factors and merchants, and are possessed of the largest and most extensive connection in the United Kingdom; and, consequently, have unusual facilities for the disposal of cereals and other produce.
Their connections extend to every known port in the world; and being almost daily in the receipt of cargoes of grain from Canada, United States of America, California, Chili, Egypt, the Black Sea, &c., they now advise, from samples recently received, that the Native Australian Wheat, if properly shipped, bears a most favourable comparison with the best quality shown in the home market; and, even at the present, although but little known in the trade, commands the highest prices obtainable.
GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.,
30, Hunter-street.
October 25, 1869.

NOTICE.—J. WATERWORTH begs to inform his friends and the public that he will commence RUNNING his COACH from CAMPBELLTOWN to CAMDEN on SATURDAY, leaving Campbelltown on the arrival of the mid-day train from Sydney.
October 28, 1869.

WINDSOR.—A MARE of the following description has been running in my paddock, at the Peninsula, for many months past, for which I cannot find an owner. If not claimed within one month from this date she will be sold to pay expenses. The mare is a bay one, branded SW on near shoulder, and JC sideways on off shoulder; she has a white stripe on the nose, and white hind feet.
JOHN TEBBUTT, Jun.
The Peninsula, Windsor, October 26, 1869.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN BROWN, deceased, pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of John Brown, late of Southgate, Clarence River, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, who died on or about the 11th day of April last, and probate of whose will was, on the 1st day of June last, granted to THOMAS SMALL, of Ulmarra, Clarence River aforesaid, Grazier; and SAMUEL COHEN, of the same place, Storekeeper, the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to Mr. JOSEPH MEILLON, of Prince-street, Grafton, in the said colony, the Solicitor for the said Executors, on or before the 3rd day of January, 1870, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said John Brown, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been given.
Dated this twentieth day of October, A.D. 1869.
JOSEPH MEILLON, Solicitor for the said Executors. Prince-street, Grafton.
By CURTIS and GANNON, his Agents, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of CHARLES BERNARD LYONS, formerly of Queensland, and lately of Church-hill, in the city of Sydney, Gentleman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen day from the publication hereof, application will be made to this honorable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to MARY JOSEPHINE LYONS, widow of the said deceased, and sole executrix in the said will named.
Dated this twenty-eighth day of October, A.D. 1869.
CURTIS and GANNON, Proctors for said Executrix. 170, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. NIXON is not authorised to receive MONEYS on my account, he being no longer in my employ. W. SHEARSBY, 313, George-street.

GOLDSBROUGH BURT, and CO,
30, Hunter-street, Sydney,
R. GOLDSBROUGH and CO.,
Bourke and William streets, Melbourne,
WOOL BROKERS,
Live Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen.
Liberal advances on wool for sale or shipment, also on live stock for sale in Sydney, Melbourne, Sandhurst, or Ballarat.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—G. HURLEY and CO., Auctioneers and Commission Agents for the Sale of General Merchandise, Boots, and Shoes, Furniture, &c. Out-door sales attended. Top of Wynyard-street.
Drapery sale every Tuesday.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.—Ballot for £300 This Evening at 8. H. W. Foster, Sec.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Mr. B. SHORT (local agent of the above) has requested the undersigned to attend to all his correspondence pertaining to Life Assurance during his absence from the colony.
E. RAMSAY, 279, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY RAGGED SCHOOLS.—£1 SUBSCRIPTION received, with thanks, FROM A LADY IN THE COUNTRY.
E. RAMSAY, Collector, 279, George-street.

PRESERVED MEAT.
J. V. LAVERS'S PATENT.

Mr. J. V. LAVERS has much pleasure in calling attention to the following letter, received by him from the Hon. J. B. Darvall, Q.C., K.C.B.:—
Ceylon, 26th September, 1869:—
"DEAR SIR.—Your tin of preserved fresh meat, now three weeks on board, was found, this morning, in a leaky condition—the package being too heavy for the tin, or *from defective soldering*. On opening it, part was found damaged, and part in sound condition. That which was sound was served up in chops, this day, at breakfast, and was eaten and highly approved of by the captain and many of the passengers. I do not think that any difference between your meat and the freshly-killed mutton would have been discovered unless by some whose attention was particularly called to it as preserved meat; and I should say that the result was very satisfactory. I gather from the appearance of the damaged part that the admission of warm DAMP air is especially to be guarded against. With my best wishes for your success,
I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
J. B. DARVALL.
To Mr. J. Lavers.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES, RETAIL BUTCHERS, AND OTHERS.
J. V. LAVERS is prepared to receive the carcases of sheep for protection, in quantities to suit the views of any wishing to procure a supply of fresh meat during the summer months.
772, George-street South.

AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL COMPANY,
Little George-street, (adjoining the Aerated Bread Company's Works).
The proprietors of the above Company beg to announce that, on MONDAY, the 1st November, they will be prepared to supply superior AERATED WATERS, comprising AERATED GINGER BEER, SODA WATER, LEMONADE, TONIC WATER, SARSAPARILLA, manufactured from the PUREST gas, made from magnesian limestone, or dolomite—the material used in the manufacture of the PATENT AERATED BREAD.
Cordials of a superior quality, of various descriptions, will also always be on hand.
All orders addressed to the Manager will be promptly attended to.
The GENUINE Aerated Waters can also be purchased at the Aerated Bread Depots, viz.:
511, Brickfield-hill
Milson's Point, North Shore
Newtown
Balmain
Pyrmont.

TO BUYERS of LUCERNE and OATEN HAY.—800 bales of the above will be sold on MONDAY, without reserve, at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, at 10 a.m. prompt. J. B. NORTH and CO, Auctioneers.

TO PRODUCE AGENTS, HAY and CORN DEALERS, and others.—The undersigned will hold AUCTION SALES of Hay and other Produce, every Monday, at the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf; and on Thursday, at the H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, commencing at 10 a.m. prompt.
On MONDAY, 800 bales of Hay will be sold, without reserve, with other produce.
J. B. NORTH and CO., Auctioneers, 278 George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The public are informed that the elegant Household Furniture and effects of Captain FALBE are for SALE THIS DAY, at his residence, No. 4, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street.

ORDERS.—VETT'S PATENT GAS BURNERS, and all kinds of
GASFITTINGS.
Mr. COLE, Stationer, 106, King-street; 121, Castlereagh-street, three doors from Hunter-street.

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS given in Music, Dancing, and Drawing. For particulars, K. X., Post-office, Newtown.

MR. and Mrs. NORRIS, Teachers of Fashionable Writing. Sydney Writing Institute, 166, Phillip-st.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—Candidates for the Senior and Junior Public Examinations in December next are required to communicate their names and the subjects in which they elect to be examined, to the Registrar, on or before the 16th November.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.
LL.B. and LL.D. DEGREES.
CANDIDATES are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar.
HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

BUSINESS CARDS

A CARD.—REMOVAL.—Dr. LE GAY BRERETON, to 18, O'Connell-street.

BARKER and CO. Office—at Produce Stores, York and Market streets. Mills—Sussex-street, and Goolwa, South Australia. None cheaper or better.

C. PICKERING'S Branch Gallery, built on the most modern improvements, next to Rush and Rousseau.

DESCRIPTION of CHARACTER from writing; send specimens with 14 1d-stamps C. Edwards, 6, Bridge-st.

EDWARD F. GWAY, General Commission Agent, Collector, &c., 115, Kent-street North, Sydney.

FUTURE REVEALED.—State when and where born and enclose 14 1d-stamps, C. Edwards, 6 Bridge-st.

MISS HAYES has received from the leading houses in London an elegant assortment of models.

MISS HAYES' Trimmed Paper Models at London prices; ladies' materials cut and fitted. King-st.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION of AUSTRALASIA, 247, George-street. INDEFEASIBLE policies effected daily.

NICHOL and CO., 410, George-street, next City Bank. Hair brooms, carpet brooms, bass brooms, bannister brushes, and brushware of every description, cheap.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUNDS, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

T. M. SLATTERY and CO., Auctioneers, for the sale of houses, lands, &c., 143, Pitt-street.

T. M. SLATTERY and CO.'s Weekly Sale of Houses and Land every Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

T. M. SLATTERY and CO., House and Land Auctioneers, 143, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANGENHEIM'S HOTEL DE PARIS. Every Evening, Iced Claret Punch.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., next French Café.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.—Startling Reduction.—First-class PHOTO, 5s doz. J. Yates, 431, Geo.-st.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in Crayons, 140, Pitt-street.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, on Wednesday last, a Gold BROOCH, in Darling-street, Balmain; the finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Miss Butler, Darling-street, Balmain.

LOST, Ermine BOA; the finder will receive 10s reward by leaving the same at BEARE'S, Greengrocer, William-street.

LOST, on Wednesday evening, a bunch of KEYS; the finder will be rewarded at 146, Albert-terrace.

£2 REWARD.—STOLEN or STRAYED, from the head of Lane Cove, a light Chesnut HORSE, about 16 hands high, star on forehead, scar on off hind leg. Reward payable on delivery at the Australian Inn, Market-street; or Mr. T. WATERHOUSE'S, Lane Cove.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING

SORGHUM, Imphee, Millet, Tares, and other Agricultural Seeds. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Pitt-street.

SORGHUM SEED.—Wanted, one ton, clean sample. Law, Somner, and Co., seedsmen, Pitt-street.

PLANTERS' FRIEND (Rev. C. Holland's variety) for sugar or green food. Law, Somner, and Co.

GUANO.—A small cargo for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. In one ton lots, at £7; in lots of five tons or more, £6 per ton. The above low prices will be accepted, in order to clear the cargo promptly. The analysis by Professor Watt is highly favourable, and can be seen at our office.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

TOBACCO, Tobacco.—First-class Colonial, 1s per lb, in any quantity. SAYWELL, 4, Park-street.

REFRIGERATORS, all sizes. HEBBLEWHITE and SON, 432, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

ALEXANDER DIXON WILLIAMSON, late of Edinburgh, requests his SISTER JEAN, who sailed from Liverpool for Sydney by the ship Orestes, in the year 1841, to forward her address to him at Hixby, York, England.

H. B. CLARKE, formerly Overseer at Rookwood Station, Queensland, a LETTER for you at Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co.'s, George-street, Sydney.

HEIR-AT-LAW WANTED.—If WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM the younger (only son of William Cunningham and Sarah Doughty, his wife, late of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, England) will apply to the undersigned, he will hear of something to his advantage.
William Cunningham (the father) was a millwright, and a native of Berwickshire, Scotland, and died at Southwark in 1852. William Cunningham (the son), after being in Mexico, Brazil, and other places out of England, arrived about twenty years ago in New Zealand.
Any person giving such information respecting William Cunningham (the son) as will lead to his discovery and proof of his identity, will be suitably rewarded.
KENYON and MADDOCK, Eldon-chambers, Princes-street, Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN ANDERSON, late of Nerrigundah Gold-fields, he is earnestly requested to WRITE at once to his WIFE, Sarah Anderson, Nerrigundah.

IF FRANK CLAY, who sailed from England about two years ago in the ship Lady Ægis, will apply to R. H., Mona House, Wynyard-square, he will hear of an old friend.

LOUISE MENSING, return to your Husband. I'll forgive you for Willy's sake, who is very sick, and lamenting for his mother. Your whereabouts is known. Prevent unpleasant proceedings.

MR. MATHEWS.—LETTER from G., at General Post Office.

MRS. C. MATHEWS.—Letter from G. at General Post Office.

MR. H COOPER, from Rockhampton, will hear of something to his advantage, at 188, Sussex-street.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

BARTON and MELHADO have for SALE—New South Wales, Joint Stock, and City Bank SHARES; Steam, Insurance, and Mining SHARES, and DEBENTURES.
165, Pitt-street.

MONEY.
NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
Capital, £50,000.
Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.
This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. The Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—
Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.
All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.
Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.
Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.—The Australian Mutual Provident Society is prepared to LEND MONEY upon the security of first-class freeholds, on ordinary fixed mortgage, at current rates of interest, or repayable by instalments in conformity with the following reduced scale, viz.—

TABLE F.
Instalments required to repay £100 with interest.

In Years.	Half-yearly.	Quarterly.	Monthly.
2	£27 4 6	£13 [illegible] 1	£4 9 7
3	18 15 4	9 [illegible] 3	3 1 9
4	14 10 11	7 4 5	2 7 11
5	12 0 6	5 19 8	1 19 [illegible]
6	10 6 11	5 2 9	1 14 1
7	9 3 2	4 10 11	1 10 2

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON,
Secretary.
Principal Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1868.

FOR SALE, QUEENSLAND DEBENTURES Commercial Bank, Bank of New South Wales, Joint Stock, Gas, Steam, Mining SHARES, &c.
W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

£2500 TO LEND, on mortgage; also, £500 in small amounts. Rooke, 76, King-street.

BOOKS STATIONERY & MUSIC

COLONIAL LAW REFORM,
By T. J. FISHER, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law.
THE DRAFT COLONIAL REFORM ACT 1869.
The Pamphlet and Draft Act published THIS DAY. Price 2s. To be had of all booksellers.
READING and CO.,
George-street.

ON SALE, by JOHN SANDS,
392, George-street.
LETTS'S ROUGH DIARIES for 1870.
LETTS'S OFFICE DIARIES for 1870.
LETTS'S POCKET-BOOKS for 1870.
LETTS'S OFFICE CALENDARS for 1870.
Lists of sizes and prices on application to
JOHN SANDS, 392, George-street.

BEZIQUE.—This new and interesting game can now be had complete for 3s 6d, at
J. READING and CO.'S,
356, George-street, Sydney.

BEZIQUE.—
Price, 3s 6d.
J. READING and CO.,
356, George-street, Sydney.

FASHIONS, Illustrated News, Punch, and Magazines per mail steamer, at MOFFITT'S.

LONDON JOURNALS, and Family Heralds, September Nos.; also, Bow Bells, &c., October Nos. now to hand, at COOPER'S, Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street, Railway Station Bookstall, and Glebe Road.

PERIODICALS, Fashions, and English papers, at PIERCE'S, William-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of Sydney, 100 various, each 1s. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY WARATAH, 26 views, 2s; posted, 2s 2d. An elegant novelty. Clarke, 23, Hunter-st.

CASSELL'S FAMILY BIBLE, containing 900 engravings, with references, notes, condensed concordance, medium 4to, gilt, 40s; ditto ditto, French morocco extra, 60s. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-st.

BIBLES, with Psalms, gilt, 1s 6d, post 2s. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, Common Prayers, a large assortment just received. J. J. MOORE, George-st.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANAC of 1870, 1s each, by post 1s 2d. To be had at TURNER'S Cheap Book Shops, 26, Hunter-street, and 670, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

BIBLES, PRAYERS, and CHURCH SERVICES, a choice of 10,000. in every style and binding.
W. A. COOKE, Stationer, 570, opposite the Cathedral.

PURSES, POCKETBOOKS, and CARD CASES. (Choice variety)

EUROPEAN MAIL, price 1s. All Booksellers.

EUROPEAN MAIL contains fullest English news. Price 1s.
GORDON and GOTCH, Wholesale Agents, 281, George-street.

VENABLES, TYLER, and SON,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS,
and
WHOLESALE EXPORT STATIONERS.
Makers of Patent Machine-sized
NEWS PAPER.
17, Queenhithe, LONDON.

MILL SAW FILES, Wheatman and Smith's make, 8, 9, and 10 inch; Circular Saws, all sizes, just landed. F. LASSETTER and CO, 421, George-street, Sydney.

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LAW.

MAITLAND CIRCUIT COURT.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]
TUESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice CHEEKE and a special jury of twelve.

SCHOLEY V. ECKFORD.

This was an action for slander by Stephen Scholey against Joseph Eckford, to which the latter had pleaded the general issue, not guilty.

Sir James Martin, Q.C., Mr. Windeyer, and Mr. Wisdom, instructed by Messrs. Thompson and Pigou, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Attorney-General and Mr. Darley, instructed by Messrs. Mullen and Gorrick, for the defendant.

Jury: Mr. George Vindin, J.P., of West Maitland (foreman); Mr. George Weaver, of Anambah; Mr. Falkner Hope Bartlett, of Richmond Vale; Mr. Edward Weller, of West Maitland; Mr. Charles F. Stokes, J.P., of Newcastle; Mr. Charles B. Ranclaud, J.P., of St. Rowan's, Newcastle; Mr. Charles Hynd Capper, of Newcastle; Mr. Walter Scott, J.P., of Wallalong; Mr. Mark Simmons Christian, of Morpeth; Mr. George Wyndham, junior, J.P., of Fern Hill, Maitland; Mr. John Henry Cobb, of Anambah; and Mr. James Nixon Brunker, J.P., of East Maitland.

The declaration contained six counts. The first count alleged that the plaintiff being, at the time of the slander complained of, Warden of the District Council of Maitland, the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke of and concerning such plaintiff, and of and concerning the conduct of the latter as such Warden, as follows:—"Sheridan, the secretary, and the Warden, have combined to take away my liberty. This conspiracy was got up at Mr. Wallace's house. I know it, for I saw the Warden going there. Wallace, Sheridan, and the Warden were the conspirators to take away my liberty The charges made against me are false. The Warden knows them to be so, and he is actuated by malice." The words declared upon in the second count as slanderous were the following:—"I intend to unmask one of the greatest villains that ever lived. The Warden has made the falsest statement that has ever been made. I still state that the Warden and Sheridan got up these trumpery charges to take away my liberty, and the Warden allowed Sheridan to see the vouchers in this office in order to get up the charges. The Warden's conduct was cowardly, treacherous, and unfeeling, and it was a plotted affair between Sheridan and the Warden. To prove that the Warden is the false man, I say that he is. Mr. Forster never told him to employ Mr. Thompson." The words thus declared upon in the second count were, as well as those set out in the first count, alleged to have been used of and concerning the plaintiff individually, and of and concerning his office as Warden. There were "innuendoes" attached to every expression. The allusion to a conspiracy to take away the defendant's liberty was alleged to mean that the plaintiff had conspired with Sheridan and Wallace to charge the defendant, falsely, with some criminal offence, in order to procure his imprisonment; and that the plaintiff had allowed certain vouchers to be used for the purpose of concocting such false charge. The third and fourth counts were substantially the same as the first and second, except that the expressions declared upon were merely alleged to have been used of and concerning the plaintiff individually, and not of and concerning such plaintiff as Warden of the District Council of Maitland. The fifth count alleged the use of the following terms "of and concerning" the plaintiff, namely,—"I have found out that Scholey's history. Why, he has done a lagging at the Derwent. I was told to-day, by a person who knew him, that he has done seven years in Tasmania; and I now understand how it is that he was so long away from his wife, and his having to go to fetch her." The language set out in the sixth and last count was the following:—"The deceitful wretch. That's only a blindfold. By G— I'll have my revenge. I'll lag him as sure as his name is Scholey. Between him and Wallace they have cooked the Council accounts or books pretty well, entering moneys that they have never paid, and I can prove it, for I have a copy of all the documents from head-quarters; and I can shew from them, that instead of me robbing the Government, that it is himself and young Wallace that has done it. He is one of the d——st scoundrels in the colony, and I'll lag him before this day three months." The terms declared upon in the sixth count, like those set out in the fifth, were alleged to have been used by defendant, "of and concerning" the plaintiff in his individual capacity; and there were innuendoes stating their presumed meaning. Damages were laid at £5000.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The pleadings having been opened by Mr. WISDOM,

Sir JAMES MARTIN, Q.C., proceeded to open the plaintiff's case. The plaintiff, he stated, had emigrated to the colony thirty years ago. He had been absent, on a visit to Europe, for some years; but during the rest of the time had been resident in New South Wales. He was well known in East Maitland; had been for a long period Warden of the District Council. He had also been an alderman of the Borough of East Maitland. Mr. Eckford, the defendant, was also a Warden of the District Circuit. To that body had been entrusted the expenditure of certain funds voted by Parliament. The superintendence of this expenditure was divided among the members of the Council. An expenditure on the Wollombi Road, between West Maitland and Cessnock, was to have been superintended by the Warden and Mr. Eckford, but by a mistake of the clerk in recording the vote of the Council this duty was devolved upon Mr. Eckford alone, the name of the Warden being omitted. Mr. Eckford assumed the management of this matter. The Warden, however, in consequence of information he had received visited the road, and made certain inquiries which convinced him that some of the moneys charged by Mr. Eckford were not really expended. He brought this matter before the Council, and the result was the transmission from that body of a report to the Minister of Lands, the effect of which was to accuse Mr. Eckford with having charged for persons who were never employed, or who were not employed for the time alleged. This report was read at length by Sir James Martin. It has already appeared in the *Herald*, and will again fully appear during the progress of the evidence. The report was a subject of discussion at meetings of the District Council in January and February, and it was then that the slanders declared upon were uttered. The language, it was maintained, was, so far as it related to the charges against Mr. Eckford himself, not covered by any privilege; inasmuch as, instead of containing any answer to this charge, it was a purely malicious retort upon Mr. Scholey. As to the assertions that Mr. Scholey had been transported to Tasmania, this was most clearly irrelevant and malicious. It would be proved by Mr. Scholey himself that there was not one word of truth in this assertion. There could hardly be a greater atrocity, it was urged, than the utterance of these slanders. The charge as to transportation to Tasmania went, he was instructed, even further than was stated in the declaration; to the extent even that plaintiff had been transported for an offence against nature. Such an atrocious slander ought, it was urged, to entail heavy damages. The learned gentleman further commented upon the case, and concluded by intimating that he expected he should have an opportunity of addressing the jury again.

Stephen Scholey was then called and examined by Mr. Windeyer: I am, he stated, the plaintiff in this action; I arrived in this colony in 1841, in the ship Adam Lodge; I paid my fare at Liverpool; I am married and have a family; they did not come with me in the first instance; I went first to Mr. John Neale, then a butcher, of Sydney; I had been apprenticed as a butcher; I remained there about ten months; I then went to Ewer and Cable, another firm in the same business; I afterwards went to other places; after about four years I returned to my family in England; I came out again in 1851, stayed in Sydney a short time and then came to Newcastle; since then I have been in the Hunter River District; it is not true that I ever served a sentence in Tasmania (witness much affected); I never saw Tasmania at all; was never sentenced by any Court; these statements have caused me great pain and annoyance; my family joined me in 1854; I was first in the employment and then a partner of Mr. Brunker, and afterwards entered business on my own account; I am now doing an extensive business as a sheep and cattle buyer, both on my own account and as the agent of others; I was six years and ten months an alderman of East Maitland; have been between six and seven years in the District Council; I am now Warden, and have been so nearly two years; my appointment as Warden is by the Governor; I know the defendant; he is an old resident in the district, and was here when I came; he is a Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Wollombi, and a member of the District Council; I knew him intimately for years; up to the time of this investigation about this Cessnock Road, he was not unfriendly to me that I knew of; it became my duty as Warden to make some investigations about the Cessnock Road; the first was about the 6th October last year; in the course of this matter, I saw the Minister for Lands, Mr. Forster. (Question: Whether Mr. Forster directed witness to employ Mr. Thompson objected to and disallowed.) After seeing Mr. Foster, I communicated with Mr. Thompson; I sent in the report (to the Minister for Lands), which Sir James Martin read; after the commencement of this investigation, and the sending of this report, the defendant's manner altered towards me; after that the defendant brought this matter up before the District Council; this was at the meeting of last January; the Council meets monthly; he said that Sheridan, Wallace, and I had combined, or conspired, to take away his liberty in getting up these charges, that he saw me go to Mr. Wallace's house, that my statements were false, malicious, and unfeeling towards him; and that I had made different statements in reference to the case of Israel; after going into some other matters he said that the Warden, Hughes the secretary, and Sheridan had concurred to take away his (Eckford's) liberty, and that Sheridan had seen the documents in the office; he said there had been more law expenses since I had been Warden than under all the Wardens before me; at the Treasury meeting he said he restated that Sheridan, Wallace, and I had combined together at Wallace's, to take away his liberty; he said he saw me go to Wallace's; he spoke of me as the Warden; he said I had allowed Sheridan to see the vouchers in the office, and that it was false, malicious, and very unfeeling on my part to allow the vouchers to be so seen; on these occasions there were present, Mr. Noble, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Keating, Mr. Bowden, and Mr. O'Brien; these were councillors; there were many of the public there also; I saw Mr. Gorrick and young Mr. Smithers there; I am speaking of the second occasion; on the first there were many men waiting for money, and a good few of others; on the second occasion Mr. O'Meagher was there, and Mr. Mullen was in and out; defendant said that he had seen Mr. Forster and had been told by the latter that he had never instructed me to employ Mr. Thompson; he said that he made this statement to show that I was a false man; he also stated, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Forster had never authorised me to employ Mr. Thompson; he said he intended to unmask one of the greatest villains that had ever lived; that the Warden had made the falsest statements, and that he would prove they were false; it is not true that I, Sheridan, and the secretary combined to take away his liberty; I understood him to mean by this that he would be imprisoned if I could prove certain charges which we were getting up; he said the statement we were getting up was false; it is not true, as he said, that we knew the charge to be false, or that we allowed Sheridan to see the vouchers in order to get up these charges; I never allowed him to see the vouchers at all, not for any purpose whatever; it is not true, as he said, that Mr. Forster did not tell me to employ Mr. Thompson; Mr. Forster did tell me to employ Mr. Thompson.

A clerk in the Treasury (name not stated) was here placed in the box without being sworn, to produce papers, but had not brought the report sent to the Government from the District Council. The original of this report, produced by Mr. Scholey, was, however, by consent, admitted. A number of other papers annexed to the report were produced and put in.

Mr. Scholey then returned to the box, and was cross-examined by the Attorney-General as follows: Mr. Eckford and I were the best of friends before the Cessnock road affair except something that came out afterward—that Mr. Eckford had used his interest with Mr. Cowper against me about a J.P.ship, representing me to be an unfit person; Mr. Neale had, without my knowledge, recommended me for the Commission of the Peace; Mr. Eckford said that my illfeeling against him had originated in his having opposed my nomination to the Magistracy; I did not know of this opposition before; I believe I had not before heard even of any nomination for the Magistracy, but will not swear it; do not believe I had heard of it before I heard the matter named by Mr. Eckford; my memory does not serve me; my memory has been a blank for the last six months, through this matter; there was something with Mr. Eckford about some sale yards, but this was after the Cessnock Road business; did not advise him to write a letter to Mr. Dodds; do not know that he ever charged me with gross treachery for advising him to write a letter, and then opposing it; a letter was taken by my boy for Mr. Eckford; I do not know the contents, except that it had something to do with the sale yards, and about Mr. Chambers withdrawing his resolution; I only know the contents from what Mr. Eckford said; I have said that I saw the letter; I only meant that I saw the outside of it; I spoke of this at the Mechanics' Institute, at a meeting of the Municipal Council; it was, I think, on the 24th August, 1868; I and Mr. Eckford were good friends after that; the first I heard of the Cessnock Road matter was, I think, from Sheridan; he is a man working on the road; I went on the road on the 6th of October; Sheridan then told me there were some strange goings on, that the men came when they liked, and went when they liked; I think this was the first intimation I had from Sheridan; I do not remember that I had had any conversation for a length of time; I went out to look at some cattle of Mr. Cadell's near where the men were working, and I went to see the men; I had heard before this from Mr. Wallace that Sheridan was keeping a book of the men's time; I went to the top of what was called the Yellow Hill or Red Hill; cannot remember what passed with Wallace when the latter spoke about Sheridan keeping a book; nothing was said about keeping a watch to catch anybody; there must have been other conversation which I do not remember; there might have been something said about Mr. Eckford; Sheridan has been in my employment on that road for four or five years, off and on; do not remember Wallace telling me what Sheridan was keeping the men's time for; this was very shortly before the 6th of October; it was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I saw Sheridan; do not know that Mr. Eckford had told Sheridan he should never have another job on the road because he (Sheridan) had wanted to do some dirty thing, and to give Mr. Eckford "his regulars" if he would consent; saw Mr. Eckford after seeing Sheridan; I said something about orders given to Doran, and believe I mentioned what Sheridan had said, but I am not sure; I went again on the 12th; left there about 5 o'clock, passing Sheridan on the road; Moylan and Henessy arrived at ten minutes past 7; no others came; Mr. Eckford had gone to Sydney that morning; I came to Sydney; there might have been a want of confidence motion in Parliament about that time; Mr. Eckford may have been in Sydney on his parliamentary duties; I sent up a telegram on the Friday night to have a meeting of the District Council called for the ensuing Wednesday; believe this was a regular notice—three clear days; I do not know that it is necessary to give ten days' notice of extraordinary meetings or to advertise in the *Gazette*; I have never done so; the meeting was called about the Cessnock Road business and other business; do not know of other business; think the Cessnock Road business may have been mentioned in the notice; know Mr. Parkes; he is a friend of mine; I had seen Mr. Parkes and told him of these things; I told him Mr. Eckford had produced vouchers for £109 more than Sheridan said had been earned by the men, and asked what I should do, as it was Mr. Parkes who had given me my appointment as Warden; I went down on Sunday, the 29th of November; did not go down in October; do not know when the want of confidence motion was; Mr. Parkes was not a Minister of the Crown when I went down; cannot say whether there was anything then going on about Mr. Parkes and the Kiama ghost, or any great question between the Government that was in and the Government that was out; the telegram was the 4th of December, and the day named for the meeting was the 9th; do not know or remember that Mr. Parkes was on that day to move a vote of want of confidence in the Robertson Ministry; don't remember that such a matter was coming on about that time; will swear this; never had a meeting on a Wednesday before; Mr. Eckford was not at this meeting; am not certain whether we passed this report about the Cessnock Road at that meeting, or that it was brought up on that day; it was on the 12th October I went to the Cessnock Road; Mr. Eckford came to the office on the 26th with an order for £43 to pay the labourers; I refused to give the cheque; between the 12th and 26th I had seen him at the sale yards at his own place, and spoken to him about his abusing me in reference to the East Maitland sale yards; this was after he came for the cheque; I had seen him in the interim, but not spoken to him; before the 26th, I had had an opportunity of speaking to him, but I did not think fit to do so; it was after the 26th I spoke to him about abusing me in reference to the sale yards; I did not speak to him about having charged me with treachery; what he said was mere abuse; he became excited, and accused me of wishing to deprive him and his family of bread; I told him I had a duty to perform towards East Maitland; am sure this was not before the 26th—that it was not in August; there was a committee appointed about the report I made about Israel and Kinneally and the Cessnock Road; Mr. Noble moved for the committee—not at my suggestion, but probably in consequence of what I had said; the committee were Mr. Bowden, Mr. Keating, and myself; Mr. Eckford was not there when I made the statement which led to the appointment of the committee; I had not spoken to him; did not know that he was then absent at his parliamentary duties; he may have been so. I may have mentioned these matters to some members of the Council before the meeting; cannot say to whom; the committee met as soon as the meeting of the Council was over; we took Sheridan's account and Eckford's vouchers and made out a balance-sheet; we had an account from Sheridan before us; it was on the 27th, when Mr. Eckford came for the cheque and I then obtained from him this memorandum (produced); this (produced) is in Sheridan's handwriting, and is a copy of his books; it was by comparing Sheridan's and Eckford's accounts that we made out the deficiency which we reported; the committee did not meet again, nor did it examine any witnesses; on Thursday afternoon, the 29th October, before the committee was appointed, there were witnesses examined; on the 17th November, Doran was examined, but I think I made a report before he was examined; I had this report entered on the minutes and signed it; it is very likely I asked the Commissioners then whether they would hear the report of the committee publicly or privately; they agreed to receive the report; the report was stated by me and agreed to; the committee authorised the report by sanctioning it after I had made it; there was the balance sheet on the table, as well as my statement; the committee had not sanctioned my report before I made it; Mr. Keating informed my statements so far as he knew; I suppose he had inquired as well as I did; I have no doubt Mr. M'Mahon complained of Mr. Eckford not having had notice; he had no notice, but some time between the 26th and the date of this meeting when we spoke about the sale yards. I told him I had come to speak to him about something else, but that he would not hear me and therefore I rode away; the committee did not apply to Mr. Eckford for information; they did not believe in asking him a single question, because they thought there was something very bad about the matter; we—the members of the committee—conversed about the matter when we met each other, although we did not meet as a committee; Mr. Keating said, at Morpeth, that we had better keep ourselves to ourselves as a committee; the evidence taken before the Council proved nothing; I don't know whether the day for the meeting was the very day for a want of confidence motion in Parliament; I may have known this at the time; did not fix the meeting because of its being date of the want of confidence motion; fixed the meeting after speaking to Mr. Parkes; it is true that after my visit to Sydney this matter had been properly drawn up by Mr. Thompson, as reported by me to the Council, but the committee had not met; it was I who gave Mr. Thompson the instructions to draw up this document; I gave him all those papers which are appended to the report; I got them in the office; I mentioned the matter to Mr. Keating and Mr. Bowden, and both agreed to what I was going to do; they agreed that I was to assist Mr. Thompson in getting up the report; Mr. Keating approved of my going to Mr. Thompson, but afterwards changed his mind and voted against it; the committee did not see the report before I brought it up, but saw it on the table; Mr. Keating and Mr. M'Mahon proposed, as an amendment, that the report should stand over until next meeting, and that Mr. Eckford should be called upon for explanations; four councillors voted for the adoption of the report; the same four voted against a motion by Messrs. Keating and M'Mahon, to have publication of this matter in the *Maitland Mercury* delayed until after next meeting; don't remember that I was aware that delay was called for in order that Mr. Eckford might explain; it probably was so; I voted against the delay because Mr. Eckford could have been there at that time if he had liked; the next regular meeting would have taken place in six days afterwards; don't know that the matter had anything to do with the want of confidence motion; the report had not gone when the next meeting was held; it was in Mr. Thompson's office; Mr. Keating made some motion about the delay; I took the report down myself; I showed it to Mr. Parkes before I took it to Mr. Forster; Mr. Neale also saw it; he went with me—not as a deputation—we were self-constituted; the report was sent back, not being signed; I then signed it myself, and got some of the commissioners to sign it, and Mr. Hughes got others; there were three others who signed with me—Messrs. O'Brien, Noble, and Bowden—the same who had voted for the report, and against delay of publication; think Mr. Keating was asked by Mr. Hughes to sign; Mr. Bowden had heard the report read; he may have said he signed because I said it was correct; when complaints were made of my delay in sending the report, the reasons assigned by me were as stated on the minutes—that I was desirous of having the report and the minute correspond, and the former embodied in the latter, and that I had made further inquiries which showed the correctness of the report; Mr. Bowden also stated, I think, that he had made many inquiries; think he said he had made many inquiries, and could hear nothing of certain men—Avery, Thomas, and Anderson—this being what I had myself said; I had not mentioned these names in a former report—only one of them; Mr. Forster and Mr. Fitzpatrick advised me to sift out one party and follow up one track so as to be sure of my man; I therefore named but one; I asked Mr. Eckford, on the 16th of February, if he would tell the Commissioners where these three people lived or any of them, and what work they had done; he said, "You wretch, do you accuse me of robbery?" and laid hold of the candlestick as if he was going to throw it at me, at the meeting before this I said to him "I've not been convicted—I've not been lagged;" I did not mean to impute to him that he had put the money in his pocket which he had charged for these men; I never imputed anything to him—this document imputed it; the statement of Sheridan and Mr. Eckford's vouchers conveyed this imputation, whatever it was; It was after Mr. Forster advised me to follow up one trail that I inquired about Thomas. [The witness was examined on this report in detail.] I meant to impute nothing but what the documents imputed, and what I had seen with my own eyes; I only wanted to fix the truth; Mr. Forster and Mr. Fitzpatrick wanted me to name the principal; I declined to do so unless Government gave me a guarantee; I give you the statement of Sheridan as it came to me (the witness repeatedly refused to say more than that he made just such accusations as the documents showed); I did not pay Mr. Thompson, and never said I did; when Mr. Eckford spoke of unmasking the greatest villain that ever lived, he referred to me; I have no doubt of it; he said two of the greatest scoundrels, and I believe he meant me and Sheridan; this was on the second occasion—in February—I will swear to it; on the first occasion he said this of Sheridan, and I think of myself also; on the second occasion he said it of me [minutes referred to, and showed that Eckford was said to have referred to Sheridan, in January, as the "scoundrel" he intended to unmask); don't remember asking the reporter to take down the words as applying to myself, and Mr. Eckford replying that he meant Sheridan, but that if the cap fitted me I might put it on; believe he meant to refer to me then as well as to Sheridan; in February he used the same words, simply substituting the term "villain" for that of "scoundrel," and applying these words to me; remember this well, because it was a very important matter; saw a report in the *Mercury* of the speeches at the meeting on 16th of February; I did say that Eckford had endeavoured to shirk inquiry by preventing the committee from acting; also accused him of inconsistency in having eulogised me as Warden when before he had represented me as unfit to be a magistrate. (Other parts of the report examined upon.) It is a mistake of the reporter as to my having said that I went to see Sheridan at Wallace's; Mr. Forster asked me who had been empowered in Israel's case; I said Mr. Thompson; he asked if he was as good a man as could be got; I said that he was; he then said that I ought to employ Mr. Thompson; he had previously said that he would send up some one if a good solicitor could not be got here.

By Mr Thompson: I did not say anything about his (Eckford's) being lagged when he offered to throw the candlestick at me; when I spoke of lagging on a former occasion he was abusing me, and saying what a bad man I was; I then said, "I never was lagged," and he said, "You won't say that outside;" he came to one of the meetings with the Road Trust Act under his arm, and argued for a length of time that we had no right to appoint a committee to inquire about this road; he did not court inquiry in any way; he rendered us no assistance when we were examining Doran; most certainly the investigation of these charges by the District Council were not fixed with reference to any want of confidence motion in Parliament; it is not usual to stay the business of the District Council when Parliament is sitting.

By the Attorney-General: At the meeting when he quoted the Road Trusts Act, Mr. Eckford expressed a hope that the committee would apply to him for any information they required.

By Sir James Martin: It was on the 17th that he objected to the committee; he wanted to quash the committee, and, failing in that, he offered his services.

By the Attorney-General: These are the accounts (produced) from which the report was made up.

John Bowden: I am a farmer, residing near Maitland; have been a member of the Maitland District Council nearly three years; remember a meeting of the Council in January and another in February, at both of which Mr. Eckford made speeches about the expenditure of money on the Cessnock Road; he spoke for about an hour and a half each time; there were many bystanders there; it struck me it was generally known that Mr. Eckford was going to speak; he spoke chiefly in reference to Mr. Scholey on both occasions; the character of the addresses was so similar that I can scarcely separate the one from the other; he said that Scholey was a villain, and that he, and Sheridan, and Wallace were conspiring to take away his life and liberty; believe he said that this was done at Wallace's house, and that he had seen Scholey go there, but I am not sure of the fact; think he said that Mr. Scholey knew these charges were false, and that they had been brought because he had prevented Mr. Scholey from becoming a magistrate; he said he would put Scholey out of the chair, and the whole Council out of existence in a few weeks; did not say how he would do this; he said he would unmask one of the greatest villains in the world, or something of that kind; Scholey inquired to whom this referred, and Eckford replied "to you;" Mr. Eckford charged Scholey and the Secretary with allowing Sheridan to see the vouchers, so as to furnish the report of the men's work; there are six members of the council beside the Warden, and they were all present on this occasion; Mr. Eckford said that the portion referred to in the vouchers would be forthcoming some time, when they were wanted, and this impressed my mind with a belief that there must be something wrong; the character of Mr. Eckford's whole address was abuse, and he was very much excited; the Warden was in the chair; I called Eckford to order, wishing him to stick to the explanations about the Cessnock Road, and he then abused me; I think he charged Mr. Scholey with having gone beyond his duty in employing Mr. Thompson; the language at the second meeting was not quite so strong, I think, as at the first, but was much to the same effect; I left before that meeting was over; Mr. Eckford appeared to have documents to speak from; he had either the report forwarded by the Council, or a copy of it.

By Mr. Darley: I was not there the whole of the second meeting; I left on account of the abuse; I have no doubt about Eckford having said that he applied the epithet of "the greatest villain," &c. to Scholey; the minutes of one meeting were read order and confirmed at the next. [Minutes read, in which it appeared that the term "the greatest scoundrel that ever lived" was applied to Sheridan.] This is correct; he applied the same phrase to Scholey also; the reporters of the Maitland papers attend these meetings; I have been a candidate for the municipality; several people opposed me; Mr. Eckford opposed me, and was elected; I have always had a true honest feeling towards Mr. Eckford; I was one of the committee appointed in this matter; we met that meeting after Council, we examined the vouchers of Mr. Eckford and Sheridan's accounts; we were about two hours doing this; the committee did not, strictly speaking, meet again as a committee, but we all met in the street next day, and had some conversation; we did not meet again; saw Sheridan; spoke to him of the inconsistency between the vouchers and the account, and he said, "We—meaning, as I understood, the labourers and himself—had signed in blank;" at the meeting of the 17th November, there was a report by Mr. Scholey of what the committee had done; it was reported verbally, and taken down on the minutes; saw the Council's report at the meeting, and read it over; the report was prepared by Mr. Thompson; I think the committee had agreed that Mr. Thompson should draw up the report; there was some understanding to that effect; Mr. Eckford was not present when the report was adopted; it contained charges against Mr. Eckford, but, so far as I knew, they were nothing but the truth; I considered them very grave charges; they were not made behind his back, for he had an opportunity of attending the meeting as well as I had; the minute as to my having urged and voted for the immediate adoption of the report is correct; I voted also that the report should be published forthwith, and not that, as had been proposed, the *Maitland Mercury* should be requested not to publish it until after next meeting.

The trial was, at this stage, adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

His Honor directed the application of Alexander Lindsay for a certificate to be entered for Monday next.

In re Enoch Hughes's application, his Honor suspended the certificate for one month from the date of application; and then, after payment of costs, charges, and expenses, as a condition precedent, a certificate can be dated and issued.

Mr. Pilcher moved, on affidavit, for the release of the estate of John Page. An undertaking was given to pay costs, charges, and expenses as assessed to the official assignee. Order made for release of the estate.

Creditors' directions in the estates of William Swain, Matthias Nelson, and Robert Coulson were ratified by the Chief Commissioner.

The consideration of creditors' directions in the estate of Elizabeth Baker was postponed until the 11th November.

SURRENDERS.

Charles Macdonald, of Bathurst, baker. Liabilities, £336 6s. 7d., of which £105 is secured. Assets, £197 10s 1d. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

George Williott, of Jindera, publican. Liabilities, £288 7s. 7d. Assets, £32 19s. 6d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Solomon Hyam Levy, of George-street, Sydney, and George-street, Windsor, grocer. Liabilities, £3256 14s. Assets, £840 11s. 3d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 29, at 11 a.m.—Before Chief Commissioner: Frederick Alfred Burton, third; Edward Coulter, the younger, third; William Marshall, single or only meeting; Michael Burton Bindon, third insolvency, single or only meeting; Stephen Butts, second; Louisa Ann Callaghan, single or only meeting; William Noble Myers, adjourned single from the 8th instant; Thomas Field, adjourned single from the 15th instant; Martin Guest, and William Eyles, special, for proof of debts.

Friday, October 29—Before District Commissioner: James Falconer Gow, single or only meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, November 2—Before District Commissioner: Robert Downie, special, for proof of debts, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; Robert Downie, special for examination of witnesses, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; Patrick Kelahar, special, for proof of debts, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; Patrick Kelahar, special, for the examination of insolvent and several witnesses, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, November 2, at 11 a.m.—Applications for certificates: Patrick Kennedy, adjourned certificate from the 3rd of August last; Charles Wright, Enoch William Rudder, Martin Guest, William Eyles, James Jackson, James Thomson Smith, Donald M'Donald, adjourned from the 19th October last.

Tuesday, November 16, at 11 a.m.—Applications for certificates: Ehud Gale, Bernard Rooney, Lewis Gordon, William Gore, William Summerbeys, Alfred Meate, John Thomas M'Minn, James Duproy, George Kenniwell, adjourned from the 12th October last, John Campbell Shannon, adjourned from the 19th October last, Horrex Read, adjourned from the 19th October last, William M'Fadgean, adjourned from the 19th October last. Arthur James Creswell, single, adjourned from the 26th of October last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Love, Smithers, Birrell, Thompson, and Solomon.

Nine persons were brought before the Court in custody. Three of these were discharged.

Two persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 10s., for drunkenness; and one was fined 40s., for using obscene language.

Mary Ann Brady, charged with vagrancy, was convicted thereof; and, in consequence of her violent demeanour and obscene language in Court, received the extreme sentence of six months' imprisonment.

William Quin was charged by Eliza M'Evoy with having deserted, by neglecting to provide for an illegitimate male child, of which he is the father, and complainant the mother. The parties, it appeared from the mother's evidence, have been acquainted almost from childhood, and for about two years prior to the birth of the child he led her to believe that he intended to marry her. She asked for 10s. a week, the amount she has to pay a person to look after the child while she attends to her work. Their Worships made an order for the payment of 8s. a week. Mr. Ouy conducted complainant's case, and Mr. Forster the defence.

On the summons paper were eighty-six cases, of which five were dismissed, other five were postponed, and twenty were not prosecuted. Dickson v. Rouse, was a case to test the liability of omnibuses and other public vehicles, after paying a license fee to the City Corporation, to pay a similar impost by a suburban municipality. The complainant is the Mayor of the Waverley Municipality, and the defendant is the driver of an omnibus licensed by the City Council to ply for hire within eight miles of the corporate limits. The information stated that, on the 21st day of October, one Thomas Rouse, being the driver of a public conveyance, to wit an omnibus, No. 217, drawn by two horses, did ply the same for hire within the Borough of Waverley, without having first paid to the treasurer or the council clerk of the said borough the annual charge payable thereon. William Mortimer, council clerk, proved the fact of defendant plying with his omnibus from the stand at Charing Cross, Waverley, to Sydney, and produced the by-laws of the Waverley Municipality; defendant has not paid to him a licensing fee. John Macpherson, treasurer of the Borough of Waverley, deposed that defendant has not paid to him any licensing fee. Their Worships found defendant guilty, and ordered him to pay a penalty of 10s. Mr. Gannon conducted the case for the municipality, and Mr. Sly the defence. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages plying for hire, John Hanley, Samuel Clappison, and Arthur Gordon were fined 20s. each, for not leaving the 'bus stand in proper rotation; Burton Powell, found guilty of having passed a 'bus on the same line which was proceeding at a pace faster than a walk, was fined 10s.; Michael Carroll was fined 60s., for having wilfully prevented the passage of another vehicle; William Lock was fined 20s., for employing an unlicensed driver; John Hanly was fined 5s., for turning round before completing his journey; Walter Horne was fined 5s., for plying at a place not appointed as a stand; six drivers were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 20s., for loitering. On the prosecution of the inspector of nuisances, Philip M'Carroll was found guilty of keeping in a place occupied by him for the sale of meat certain sausages which, though unfit for the food of man, were neither ticketed as unfit nor kept apart from other meat on said premises, and was fined 20s.; John Hackett and Jacob Andreas were fined 20s. each, for keeping swine on their premises in the city; Daniel O'Connor was fined 20s., for keeping sheep in his shop, adjoining the George-street Markets. James O'Connor was fined 10s., for keeping calves in his shop adjoining the Markets. John Sinclair was fined 20s., for allowing the contents of his water-closet to soak out. Matthew Fleming and Timothy O'Connor were fined 10s. each, Patrick Flynn was fined 1s., and Michael Shay was fined 20s. and 40s. (two offences), for not keeping clean their respective premises. Thomas O'Neill, John Armstrong, Joseph M'Millen, William Drawe, David Black, James Cook, and Thomas Jackson were fined 10s., each for allowing offensive matter to remain upon the carriage way. On the prosecution of senior-sergeant Taylor, twenty-one persons were fined 10s. each for keeping unregistered dogs.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. R. Campbell, Oatley, Hordern, Jolly, and Caraher have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. Hill.

One drunkard was fined 5s., in default forty-eight hours' incarceration, and another was discharged.

G. Johnston, and J. Fotheringham, apprehended for riotous conduct, were ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., each in default to be sent to gaol for forty-eight hours.

Twenty-three persons were fined 10s., and 4s. 10d. costs, each, for neglecting to register their dogs.

Margaret Foley v. Mr. Dillon, was a wages case, in which an order was made for the payment of £2 8s., being the amount claimed, with 4s. 10d. costs.

Frederick Kerr, for a trivial assault on Augusta Caesar, was mulcted in the sum of 5s., and 6s. 6d. costs.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock.

GUNPOWDER EXPORT BILL.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return specifying the following particulars of every export-bond taken at the Sydney Custom House, for the shipment of "gunpowder and warlike stores," from 1st January, 1868, to 30th September, 1869, namely:—1. Date of bond; 2, Quantity, description, and declared value of goods; 3, Amount of penalty named in bond; 4, Name and port of destination of the vessel in which the goods were exported; 5, Names and designations of exporter and sureties executing the bond; 6, Date when bond was discharged; also, the date of the 'landing certificate' of the goods named in each bond, with the name and designation of the person signing every such certificate—and specifying the cases (if any) in which penalties have been enforced for want of proof that the 'gunpowder and warlike stores' named in the bonds, had been duly landed at the port of destination, in terms of the 'Gunpowder Export Restriction Act of 1865.'" He did not apprehend any opposition to the motion. His object was to shew the nature of the trade carried on between this port and the ports of New Zealand and other ports. If he was well informed, the system under the Act which it was sought to revive had been found very oppressive. The system of bond-signing and surety finding was attended with much inconvenience and expense, and was after all useless, as the certificates which should be produced in satisfaction of the bonds were in practice never produced and never asked. Unless the certificates were produced the parties were liable to a penalty of £500, but it would be found they were not, in fact, produced, or when they were, they were signed not by a consular or other proper officer, but by a missionary or other such person. His hon. friend had perhaps been instructed that there would be some difficulty in preparing the returns, but there ought to be none. If the Council found that this system had been useless, he thought they would not renew it—at all events that they would not extend its provisions beyond New Zealand. He was willing to lend his hand to place the export of warlike stores to New Zealand under the most stringent regulations, but he was opposed to extending that restriction as proposed.

Mr. OWEN said the Government had no objection to the return, but he was informed that it would be one which would be difficult to prepare, and which would occupy a very long time in preparing.

The question was put, and the motion agreed to.

PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON rose, in pursuance of notice, to move,—"That there be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, for consideration and report, the question brought under notice of this House, by the Honorable the President, on the 27th instant, having reference to a paragraph in the minute of the Honorable the Secretary for Finance and Trade, to be found at page 5 of the Despatches and Minute, respecting the 'Expenditure of Public Moneys,' laid upon the table of this House, and ordered to be printed, on the 20th instant." In making this motion it was not his intention to detain the House at any length, as he thought the proper time for a full discussion of the matter would be on the receipt of the report of the Standing Orders Committee. The particular passage referred to occurred in a minute signed by Mr. Samuel, the Colonial Treasurer, addressed to the Cabinet. The Cabinet had adopted it, and had requested the Governor to forward it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The passage ran thus—"We see that in a case where every constitutional step was taken, excepting the final step of obtaining the technical consent of the Upper Chamber. In a case of such emergency that delay on the part of the Executive might have been dangerous to the public interest, the Secretary of State's disapproval of the course is scarcely withheld while his injunction against its repetition is peremptorily imposed." He (Mr. Deas Thomson) should be very sorry if the day ever arrived when the Executive Council of this colony should have reason to think, from any act of this Council, that their assent to the expenditure of the public revenue of this colony was a mere formal or technical matter, and trusted that the Council would shew that they exercised the privileges and powers which were conferred upon them by law; and if they were the guardians of the rights and privileges of the House now was the time to assert them, and to assert them in such a way as would reach the authorities who appeared disposed to invade them. He had read the despatch, and he could not find in it any invasion of responsible government. All that Lord Granville insisted upon was that constitutional law should be observed, and he pointed out exceptional cases in which only would a departure be permitted. There was no excuse, however, for the proceeding which gave rise to this correspondence. By proper diligence, and an observance of the rules of the public service, a bill might have been brought before the Council, and their assent obtained, and the bill otherwise perfected, before a farthing of the money was required to be expended. It was not in consequence of any action on the part of this House that the difficulty arose, but from an inadvertence on the part of the hon. member who represented the Government in this House in moving the adjournment over the day before which the bill should have been passed. It was no fault of this House, for the Council was prepared to sanction the public expenditure; and when the bill was afterwards asked, to sanction it he (Mr. Deas Thomson) abstained from taking the course he had on former occasions. He did not think that on that occasion it was necessary to assert the rights of this House, nor should he have alluded to the matter again but for this minute of the Colonial Treasurer, of which the Council was now in official possession, and which they were bound to notice. The Treasurer went on to say "It thus becomes a grave question, whether by prohibitory instructions to the Governor of this kind the free action of responsible government is not liable to be seriously impeded—whether our position and functions as responsible advisers of his Excellency and Ministers responsible to Parliament are not interfered with by the Secretary of State, so as to affect the principle of colonial independence." He could see nothing in the despatches of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, or of Earl Granville, which could be construed into an invasion of colonial independence, or the position and functions of responsible Ministers. All that was desired was, that they should confine themselves within the law, and only depart from it in exceptional cases. As to the emergency, Earl Granville, while he did not disapprove of the course adopted by the Governor, went on to say—"I think you have somewhat misunderstood the spirit of those instructions"—(the Duke of Buckingham's)—"and that the mere fact that a certain number of public officers would be put to temporary inconvenience, cannot be viewed as an unforseen emergency, as it is in the consequence which must in the nature of things, result from any delay in passing an Appropriation Act. Nor is it such a case of expediency as justifies a violation of the law." And further—"But independently of these considerations, the question is settled prospectively by the action of the Legislative Council; as I consider it clear that except in a case of absolute and immediate necessity (such as the preservation of life) no expenditure of public money should be incurred without sanction of law, unless it may be presumed not only that both branches of the Legislature will hold the expenditure itself unobjectionable, but also that they will approve of that expenditure being made in anticipation of their consent." He could not see in what possible way responsible government was here infringed. All that was said was that in future the Governor would not be justified in signing warrants for the expenditure of public money without all the due formalities having been previously observed. He thought he had given sufficient reasons for the course he proposed, and that the matter should be fully and deliberately considered by the Standing Orders Committee, with a view to the protection of the rights, privileges, and interests of this House.

Mr. OWEN said he did not propose to complain of the intimation given last night from the chair, or of the motion now made, with respect to the use of the word "technical." He thought hon. members should be alive to anything affecting the dignity of the House; and it was especially the duty of the President to guard the privileges of the House. He thought, however, that there was no necessity to go further into the contents of this minute than the use of the word technical. It appeared to him, looking at the word where it was, the only question was whether the word was used in an offensive sense. He could not admit, looking to the position of the word and to the real meaning of the word, that it could be deemed offensive, or calling for grave action. He was not aware whether he might be in order, but he would state that on mentioning the matter to his friend the Treasurer, he assured him that he never dreamt of offence, that all he meant was that there was a step incomplete, and he was prepared to assert that nothing was meant like an assertion that the assent of this House was not necessary. He gave Mr. Samuel's solemn assurance that such a thought never moved his mind; and if it had occurred to him (Mr. Owen) that the word would have given offence he would not have sanctioned it. Whether he did observe the word and passed it by, giving it its true meaning only, he could not now say. The word was not objectionable in itself, and there was no word in conjunction with it in the sentence which could render it objectionable. There was no addition of "mere," or "pure," or "simple" which might make it offensive. It might be said that it would have been better to have used another word; but if they looked to the real meaning of the word, and received it with calm judgment, he thought that it would not be found necessary to take the proposed course. He appealed to the experience of hon. members whether any act of his had ever been other than consistent with the dignity and privileges and perfect respect of this House. The word "technical" was used in many ways, but in no way, except as a sneer, could it be deemed offensive. Use the word as you would—without being accompanied with some word of sneer or qualification—it would not be deemed offensive. He maintained that there could not be any objection to the word in this document which referred throughout to what was necessary to be done by this House. The only step required on the occasion which gave rise to this minute was the concurrence of this House—and he could not conceive that the use of this word could be deemed offensive. It had been said that the delay was not the fault of the House but of the Government, that he (Mr. Owen) representing the Government, adjourned the House; but he did so at the earnest desire of hon. members, not recollecting at the moment that the House would have lapsed within which it was necessary that the bill should pass in order that payment should not be made without the assent of this House and due regard to its privileges. He hoped that the motion would be rejected. He said this with all respect to the hon. member, but he did not think that it would be well that so grave a proceeding as that proposed, should be taken with regard to the use of this word—when the House was assured that no offence was intended, and from which, if candidly considered, no offence could be taken.

Mr. DOCKER could not agree with the hon. member who had favoured them with learned authorities as to the meaning of the word "technical;" the word might be an innocent word in itself, but the House was bound to view it in connection with the whole of the minute of the Treasurer, and of the circumstances which that minute professed to relate. He thought that the proposed action was absolutely required on two grounds—1st, the gravity of the matter involved as to the rights of this House; and, 2nd, because the minute did not place fairly before the Imperial Government the matters out of which previous proceedings had arisen. The questions were not stated in their integrity, and this Council should be most anxious to place the merits of the dispute fairly before the Imperial Government and before the public. The way in which the Minister who drew up this minute, and his colleagues viewed the matter, was clearly shewn by an article which appeared in the Government organ of the 25th instant. [Mr. Docker proceeded to read from an article in the *Empire*.] This was the official organ——

Mr. OWEN objected to having it considered that what the writers in the *Empire* said should be taken as an authoritative expression of the views of the Government.

Mr. DOCKER said it was the general opinion that this paper did represent the views of the Government; and, as the writer said, no doubt one of the parties would have to recede from the stand taken. Whether it would be the Colonial Treasurer or Earl Granville remained to be seen. He should not have much to say upon the despatches of the Earl of Belmore. The Earl of Belmore put a question to the Secretary of State, and in so doing gave his own account of the circumstances which had taken place. In the second paragraph, however, of his despatch Lord Belmore said,—"I enclose a copy of the minute of the Executive Council authorising the payments complained of, from which you will perceive that this step, which was quite unpremeditated, and taken with no view of infringing the privileges of the Legislative Council, was advised," &c. Now, on the contrary, it was clear from the Executive minute itself that the step was intentional and premeditated, for the minute of the 25th February advised "that when the Legislative Assembly shall have passed a bill authorising the before mentioned payments for the month of February the honorable the Colonial Treasurer be authorised to make such payments," &c. This was on the 25th February, before the bill had passed the Assembly, and then the Governor was advised that on the passing of the bill by the Assembly payments should be authorised, without any reference to this Council at all.

Mr. OWEN asked the President if the hon. member was in order in entering into a discussion upon this matter, when all it was intended to decide was as to whether the word "technical" was offensive or not.

The PRESIDENT held that the hon. member was in order.

Mr. DOCKER scarcely expected such an interruption, for the hon. member must well know that he was in order. However he was saying that it was clear that the act of the Executive was premeditated, as they advised the step to be taken on the 25th February, before the Appropriation Bill had passed the Assembly, and consequently before it could have been presented to the Council. And he took this opportunity of making those observations at the present rather than a later stage of the matter, because in the present uncertain state of Parliamentary proceedings they could not be sure that they should even meet again. He was pointing out that the advice to which he referred was given by the Executive Council on the 25th February; the Appropriation Bill did not pass the Assembly until the 26th. How could it be said that the step was unpremeditated? It was in this view that he brought forward the resolutions proposed by him in March. The Treasurer in his minute said,—"From causes altogether beyond the control of Ministers the consideration of these Estimates was not begun until late in January, 1869. A vote of credit was therefore, taken for the salaries of January"—the object evidently being to make it appear that salaries only were embodied in the bill passed by both Houses, and assented to by the Governor in January; but nothing of the kind—that bill authorised the appropriation of one-twelfth of the whole public expenditure, on the basis of the previous year's votes, and then the Treasurer said—"The Estimates for the year were being proceeded with as rapidly as possible; but as they could not be completed in February, and the vote of credit was taken for the salaries of that month, and another interim Act passed by the Assembly and sent up to the Council on the 26th February"—sent up after the Executive had resolved to pay the money without the assent of the Council—it was quite true that, on the payment in March becoming known, he (Mr. Docker) did submit certain resolutions to the Council, and on that occasion the hon. member who had moved the resolution now before the House threw his protection over the Ministers, but the result showed that he (Mr. Docker) was right in the view he took. The result, however, had been that an address had been presented to the Governor, which he had forwarded to the Secretary of State, and which was followed by the rebuke his Excellency had received, and then this minute followed. It was quite true that the Council rejected his resolutions, and adopted the amendment of his hon. friend Mr. Hay. The Colonial Treasurer said this was a material amendment; and so it was. He had moved his resolutions, because the course pursued was only a repetition of the course previously pursued by the same men when previously in power—it was pointed out that no other men had so acted; but the moment these men returned to power they did it again. He had applied the resolutions of 1860 to this case, and shewed what the effect would be if the practice were permitted to continue. The material amendment agreed to was this—"that the Council regretted that such an irregularity has been permitted, and in view thereof, repeat its resolutions as passed on the 29th day of June, 1860. That the resolution, with a copy of the resolutions of 29th June, 1860, be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." So his hon. friend went further than he (Mr. Docker) proposed. Had his resolutions merely been adopted, the matter would have ended in this colony, but the amended resolution, with the resolutions of 1860, were transmitted by address to the Governor. He forwarded them to the Secretary of State. This was how the matter came before the Imperial Parliament. His object in calling attention to the resolutions of 1860 was to show that the matter was not properly represented to the Imperial Government. Sir William Denison in his despatch transmitting the resolutions made it appear that they referred only to sums which were subsequently covered by Supplementary Estimates, and this minute was intended to continue that impression, but it was nothing of the kind; the resolutions of 1860 were brought forward and carried, because for a period of six months warrants were issued for the public expenditure on mere votes of credit of the Assembly without an Appropriation Act, and without coming to this House at all. And this vote of credit was of the same character, was based also on the Estimates of the previous year. In the month of January a vote of credit was taken—a bill passed by both Houses and assented to; but in the next month the Executive determined to do without the assent of this House;—this had nothing whatever to do with Supplementary Estimates—and the only way in which the term could be applied was that subsequently an Appropriation Bill was brought in, which covered all. But it was a remarkable fact that, when the bill passed, there was a protest against it, signed by eight members of this House, because there was not a bill of indemnity for the illegal expenditure. A bill of indemnity had been brought into the Assembly to indemnify the Government for expending money without a vote of credit, and that bill passed the Assembly; but this Council refused to pass it unless it included all moneys illegally expended, that is, without the sanction of the Council and assent of the Governor. And they so amended the bill; but the Government, in the Assembly, did not proceed with the amended bill, and so there was no Indemnity Act at all. Now, what were the instructions finally given, which the Colonial Treasurer disputed? The Earl of Belmore was told that the Secretary of State did not agree with him in his reading of previous instructions, and that the course he had adopted was not to be repeated; and what was this that he had done? By the advice of his responsible advisers he had violated the Constitution—had issued warrants for the expenditure of public moneys without Parliamentary sanction, and he was told not to do that as the representative of the Crown in this colony which the Crown itself would not dare to do in England. And now the Colonial Treasurer told his colleagues, and his colleagues sent the minute on to the Governor, that it then becomes a grave question whether, by prohibiting instructions to the Governor of this kind, the free action of responsible government in this colony is not liable to be seriously impeded—whether our position and functions as responsible advisers of his Excellency and Ministers responsible to Parliament are not interfered with by the Secretary of State so as to affect the principle of colonial independence." Again, the Treasurer said,—"I cannot refrain from noticing the remark of Lord Granville that the question of authorising payments in anticipation of an Appropriation Act is settled prospectively by the action of the Legislative Council. It seems to us that the tendency of this remark is to place this Council in antagonism with the other branch of the Legislature by the unnecessary revival of questions connected with money bills and the imposition of taxes and pecuniary burthens upon the people," &c. This was another attempt to place the question before the Imperial Government in a false light. There was here no question of alteration of money bills—no question of taxation—no question of any claim of interference on the part of this Council with any such matters. All that was insisted upon was that the Constitution should not be violated, that all necessary forms should be adhered to, that all legal preliminaries to the expenditure of money should be observed; and when these conditions were not complied with this Council slipped in with a censure. He had said this much to show that it was necessary that the present proposed action should be taken to set the matter right as well as to assert the rights of this House. Now with respect to a quotation from an authority, which the Colonial Treasurer had quoted, and to which no doubt the Secretary of State would, or had referred, it was perhaps matter of regret that the Treasurer had confined his reading or his extract to the passage quoted by him. The Treasurer quoted a passage (p. 546, Todd's Parliamentary Government of England, vol. 1) to show the impossibility of wholly preventing unauthorised expenditure. Had he turned to the previous page he would have read:—"The control of the Exchequer over the issues of public money is based upon an admitted principle of our constitutional system, that no money is legally available for public purposes but that which has been placed at the disposal of Government by *Parliament*." Again, p. 542:—"The Exchequer and Audit Act of 1866 expressly forbids the Treasury, or any subordinate authority, from directing the payment of expenditure which has not been sanctioned either by an Act whereby services are or may be charged on the Consolidated Fund or by a vote of the House of Commons. The Ways and Means are general, and may be applied to any services voted. But no money voted can be issued until the Ways and Means Act is passed; and the amount of supply voted is limited in the issue by the amount of Ways and Means. It is only by authority of the Ways and Means Act—which always contains a clause stating that the Ways and Means therein granted may be applied to any service voted by the House of Commons—that the resolutions of Supply can be acted upon." Again, p. 531, "Any deviation from the constitutional rule of Parliamentary appropriation of supplies, granted for the public service, is to be regarded with great jealousy." He (Mr. Docker) admitted that the author from whom the Colonial Treasurer had quoted was an authority, but it was to be regretted that he had read their limitations by the same author before he sent back to England the passage in which it was admitted that irregularities could not be prevented even with all their checks. He would only say a few words more. As to cases of emergency, the same authority said, "Addresses from the House of Commons to the Crown, requesting an issue of public money for some particular purpose, with the assurance that this House will make good the same, are perfectly regular and agreeable to precedent, but such addresses are only justifiable when there is no reason to apprehend that the supposed advance would be disapproved of by the other House of Parliament, whose concurrence is necessary to give legal effect to any measure of Supply or appropriation." He would conclude with one brief paragraph from the same author:—"This mode of obtaining the issue of money has been improperly resorted to for the express purpose of escaping the necessity for appealing to the House of Lords for their concurrence; and also in order to compel the Government, contrary to their own judgment, to incur expenditure at the mere request of the House of Commons. In any such cases it is the duty of the Ministry to interpose, and by asserting the prerogative of the Crown to protect the privileges of the House of Lords from violation." He thought that if the Colonial Treasurer had consulted this author carefully he would have quoted otherwise. He (Mr. Docker) supported the motion.

Mr. HAY should only say a very few words on this question. He had not had the advantage of hearing all the debate which had taken place, and regretted that he should not have had an opportunity of knowing what were the precise terms in which Mr. Deas Thomson had proposed the motion then before the House. To him, however, the terms of the resolution appeared to go either too far, or not far enough. The paragraph referred to by that hon. member's motion only raised an objection as regarded the word "technical," and that to him (Mr. Hay) seemed to be in itself too small a thing to be made the subject of a reference to a select committee. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Gordon.) It was, nevertheless, a word that was, he thought, susceptible of some degree of explanation, and he (Mr. Hay) thought that it had been so explained as in a great degree to divest it of its offensive meaning. The matter of that minute were to be taken up at all, he thought that the whole of that rather lengthy memorandum signed by the Colonial Treasurer ought to be fully gone into. He doubted, on the whole, however, whether it was quite desirable for that House to come into collision with the Colonial Treasurer. It appeared to him that the way in which the Executive had dealt with the minute of the Colonial Treasurer had been virtually such as to give it the go-by, as though the Government were desirous of getting rid of it, if possible, without such committing themselves to an unreserved approval of the minute. It seemed as if the Colonial Treasurer could not have left himself time to get the proper Acts passed for the due and legal authorisation

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an intended expenditure, and that he had therefore thrown upon his Excellency the apparent necessity of acting as his Excellency had felt himself under the necessity of doing in this matter. Having thus put the Governor into a false position, the Colonial Treasurer had, perhaps, felt it, in a manner, incumbent upon him to throw the ægis of his protection around his Excellency, and hence the minute had been drawn up and sent to the Secretary of State. He confessed that he was not at all satisfied that it was necessary for the House to take the course that was recommended by the hon. the mover of the motion then before the House; and he doubted whether it was either dignified or necessary to take the course proposed. He (Mr. Hay) quite agreed with all that he had heard of Mr. Docker's speech on this subject. The Colonial Treasurer, in the minute objected to, had, as he thought, not been correct in the course of law followed in the Imperial Parliament in regard to the disbursement of the public money. That hon. gentleman (Mr. Samuel), in his remarks, had appeared not to see the difference of the modes of paying away money, as sanctioned in Parliament at home—namely, under the Ways and Means Act, and under the Appropriation Act. The Appropriation Act was an Act that was passed at a late period in the session, and not after the Ways and Means Act had been passed. The Ways and Means Act, however, must first have been passed before her Majesty's Government at home could draw upon the exchequer through her constitutional Ministers. At the end of the session the resolutions passed by the House of Commons for the expenditure of the public moneys had to be brought up to the House of Lords, and then there was an Appropriation Act passed for the specific appropriation of the moneys already generally authorised to be paid. In the quotation made in the Colonial Treasurer's minute, in the last page, there was an omission made—no doubt inadvertently, but which was material. In the original Act quoted (29th and 30th Victoria) it was expressly stated that a general authorisation of such payment of the public moneys would have to be made before the money could be dispensed on a simple resolution of the House of Commons. Such payments could only be made after the passing by both Houses of Parliament of the Ways and Means Act. If, in the Parliament at home, both Houses of the Legislature and the Crown distinctly agreed to such a mode of payment, subject to the passing of the Ways and Means Act, it was all very well. Every payment so made was then, of course, legalised; but that legalisation would clearly be contingent upon the Ways and Means Act being first passed by both Houses. But what has been here objected was something to which this case bore no analogy whatever; for here a payment was made on a bare resolution of one House of the Legislature alone, and not on a resolution of one House after the passing of the Ways and Means Act by both Houses. It might possibly be a question if that House (the Legislative Council) might not do well to follow the practice of the House of Lords in regard to the sanction of disbursements of public money, but it did not follow that all right vested in that House in respect of the same should altogether be thus disregarded. He had made these remarks seeing that the Colonial Treasurer had clearly made a mistake as to the precise manner in which money was ordered to be paid over by arrangement as expressly agreed to by both Houses. He suggested to the Hon. Deas Thomson that it was not altogether desirable or worth while to make so much of this document as that gentleman appeared disposed to do. He (Mr. Hay) would be the last person in that House to draw back from any necessary vindication of the privileges of that House. But this document scarcely called for such a vindication. It was a document quite unworthy of the ability of the hon. gentleman who had appended his name thereto. That gentleman, with the natural generosity of his character, had apparently felt himself bound to throw his ægis round the Governor. He had referred the matter to the Secretary of State, and he had got his answer, which he had no doubt that hon. gentleman would henceforth always bear in mind.

The PRESIDENT received the explanation which had been made by the hon. Mr. Owen as to the meaning of the word "technical," and quite agreed that it might not be intended to have had an offensive meaning. At the same time he (the President) did think that the supposed use of that term was a most unusual one, and at the same time a most objectionable one. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the motion brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Deas Thomson would not be withdrawn, as suggested by the hon. member, Mr. Hay. The best answer to Mr. Hay's suggestion was his own valuable speech, just addressed to that House. He should be very loth to think that all the mass of information which had been brought forward by the hon. Messrs. Deas Thomson, Docker, and Hay should be lost to that House. He should think it would be far better to have that information brought before a select committee, so that something might be placed upon record for the future guidance of the House. It was a matter that referred to that House alone.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in reply, regretted that he could not comply with the suggestion which had been made by his hon. friend, Mr Hay. That that gentleman did not think the matter so trivial as he would seem to imply was proved by the fact that he had favoured the House with a speech of nearly an hour's duration. He could only look upon the true meaning of the word "technical" as to convey something shadowy and unsubstantial, although he was quite willing to suppose, as implied by the hon. member representing the Government in that House, that it had been used inadvertently. He had never heard "technical" used for statesmanlike. The word had frequently been used in an official minute drawn up by the Colonial Treasurer, a Minister of the Crown, and adopted by the colleagues of that gentleman. He thought that they should leave the opinion of the House on record. He would ask the permission of the House to amend the resolution by the omission of the words "a paragraph in," and the words "to be found at page 5 of the despatches and minutes." This would give the motion a more general import.

Leave being granted, the resolution was then put, and carried (by a unanimous vote) in the following form:—"That there be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, for consideration and report, the question brought under notice of this House by the honorable the President, on the 27th instant, having reference to the minute of the honorable the Secretary for Finance and Trade, respecting the 'Expenditure of Public Moneys,' laid upon the table of this House, and ordered to be printed, on the 20th instant."

MERCANTILE BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the second reading of the Mercantile Banking Company's Bill—the subject of which had been fully gone into by the select committee, which had ascertained that it was a *bona fide* institution, and in every way entitled to the bill they asked for.

Mr. WEEKES pointed out the novelty in this case. This was the first time the Council had been called upon to incorporate a bank which was not a bank of issue. If it were a bank of issue it would be brought under the operation of the 4 Vict., No. 13; but not being a bank of issue, it would not be brought under the provisions of that Act. Was the hon. member aware of this?

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was not aware; he was under the impression that it would.

Mr. WEEKES continued: He thought it desirable this should be clearly ascertained.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said, that looking to the wording of the Act referred to, this company would not come under the Act; it was most desirable that it should be brought under it. It was an oversight which would be repaired.

Mr. WEEKES referred further to the deed of settlement, which recited that the shares were 12,000 of £10 each; in ordinary companies the proprietary was spread over as large a number of persons as possible; in this company, on the contrary, one shareholder might hold not more than 10,000 shares; it seemed extraordinary to him that one individual should be allowed to take so large a proportion as £100,000, when the whole capital was only £120,000.

The PRESIDENT called attention to the interest proposed to be paid upon deposits, and pointed out that from general experience it appeared that the result of the paying of interest on deposits by the banks led to most disastrous results; and he feared that the money which the banks thus borrowed was lent again at higher interest to prop up certain indebted interests in the community. It was now generally admitted that the step which the banks took some years ago might now well be retraced, and it appeared to him, as a matter of public policy, whether it would not be well to consider the subject as one pregnant with evil.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON was obliged to his hon. friend (Mr. Weekes) for drawing his attention to the want of the clause to bring this bank under the operation of the Banking Act now in force, the operation of which had been most beneficial. As to the deed of settlement, it was, no doubt, the fact that one person might hold 10,000 shares, although no one shareholder did so; but there was a provision that no one shareholder should have more votes than as for 5000 shares. He hoped there would be no opposition to the bill.

The question was put, and agreed to. The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal for Thursday next.

PRINCE ALFRED PARK.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in moving the Prince Alfred Park Enclosure Bill, stated that it was brought forward in behalf of the Municipal Council of Sydney, who were trustees of certain land now known as Prince Alfred Park. The Municipal Council had no power to erect buildings thereon, but now it was desirable that exhibition buildings should be erected, and if matters could be finally arranged between the Agricultural Society and the Municipal Council, a building would be provided for the next exhibition on the centenary of the colony.

The bill was read a second time, and the committal made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

BOGAN ELECTORATE BILL.

Mr. LORD stated, in moving the second reading of this bill, that by a mistake on the part of a police magistrate in not sending in a list of electors, some 300 electors of Dubbo would be precluded from voting, unless this bill were passed.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered for committal for Wednesday next.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved that the Agricultural Society's Incorporation Bill be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed, and ordered to be transmitted to the Legislative Assembly with a message inviting its concurrence.

IMPOUNDING BILL.

Mr. OWEN moved that this bill be discharged from the paper.

Agreed to, and the bill discharged accordingly.

GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Mr. OWEN postponed the further consideration of the George-street Enclosure Bill until Wednesday next.

UNION-STREET, GOULBURN.

Mr. OWEN moved the House into committee on the Union-street, Goulburn, Resumption and Enclosure Bill.

The bill was agreed to, and reported without amendment.

The report was adopted, and the third reading made an order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Council adjourned at half-past 7 p.m. until 4 p.m. on Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 3 o'clock.

MESSRS. WHITTON AND MASON'S EXTRA DUTIES.

Mr. BYRNES asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. How many extra hours, beyond the ordinary office hours, have Mr. Whitton and Mr. Mason devoted to the extra duty cast upon them in supervising the locomotive department and the maintenance of the existing lines of railway. 2. Has any extra duty been performed by them in ordinary office hours; if so, what is the time occupied by each of those gentlemen in such extra duty?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND said he was aware that both these officers were repeatedly employed after office hours; but as no record had been taken of such extra time, he could not supply the information.

EMPLOYMENT OF MR. EAGAR BY THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Mr. MORRICE asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. With reference to my question, and the reply given thereto by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, on Friday, the 22nd instant—Was any record kept in the office of the Council of Education of the number of times and the length of period the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, M.P., attended to investigate the mode of keeping the accounts; if not, from whom was the information obtained? 2. What members of the Council of Education were present when it was determined to employ Mr. Eagar? 3. Was there no accountant in the public service who might be considered competent to perform the duty for which the Hon. Geoffrey Eagar, M.P., was employed? 4. Was any application made to the Government for the services of any such officer?"

Mr. ROBERTSON read replies to these questions, which had been furnished by the Council of Education, and which were to the following effect:—The Council stated that the record was kept by the clerks, and the information supplied by the secretary. In answer to the second question—Mr. Parkes was in the chair, and Mr. Allen and Mr. Arnold were present. In answer to the third question, it was stated that the Council did not consider that any officer in the public service was available for the duty. The answer to the fourth question was No. He (Mr. Robertson) differed from the Council in regard to the third answer. The sixth clause of the Public Schools Act provided that the Council of Education should rank as any other department of the public service. He regretted that the Council had not applied to the Government for the assistance of the proper officer, as it seemed to him the work might have been done without the expense being incurred which had been incurred.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

Mr. PIDDINGTON asked the Colonial Treasurer,—"1. What is the total annual amount of the deductions from the salaries of public officers under the 27th Vic., No. 11, at the present time? 2. What is the total annual amount of the pensions payable under the Superannuation Act at the present time? 3. What is the amount of the balance now remaining of the public endowment of £10,000, granted under section 16, 27th Vic., No. 11?"

Mr. SAMUEL, in answer to the first question, said £9960; in answer to the second, £13,822; and in answer to the third, £1152 10s. 2d. He thought it right to tell the hon. member that there was against this sum a liability of £3668 14s. 8d., which, of course, could not be liquidated out of the funds.

LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. LUCAS asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. Whether Mr. Mort, or any other person, is importing any locomotive engines for the Government other than those referred to in his answer on Tuesday last; if so, how many? 2. What will be the cost of the importation when placed upon our railway ready for work? 3. Are they to be inspected by Mr. John Fowler, or some person in England, or to be delivered here subject to the approval of our Engineer-in-chief? 4. If inspected in England, what will be the per-centage and gross amount the colony will have to pay for inspection?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND said the Government had ordered from Messrs. Mort, Vale, and Lacy, six locomotive engines, in addition to the ten formerly ordered from them, in accordance with their contract for the supply of rolling stock. The cost of these engines when placed on the railway would be £19,500. They would be inspected by the engineer for inspecting rolling stock, &c., in the colony.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. BYRNES asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"What number of accidents have taken place during the last few days on the Southern and Western lines of railway, whether in the yard at the Redfern station, or on either of the lines abovementioned,—with particulars of each accident?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND said there had been three trifling accidents. The first was a slight accident which had occurred to an engine on the points; second, a slight collision when a ballast train came in contact with the carriage of a passenger train in the city yard; and third, the breaking of the axle of a ballast waggon near the Ashfield viaduct. All these cases had been inquired into, and as soon as the evidence was copied it would be laid upon the table of the House.

PAPERS.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid upon the table copies of correspondence relating to certain amendments of the Public Schools Act, which had been proposed by the Synod of the Church of England.

It was ordered that the papers be printed.

PETITIONS.

Dr. LANG presented a petition signed by 617 citizens of Sydney, setting forth that the Municipal Council had taken more land than they were entitled to as the site of a Town Hall; that their doing so would interfere with the formation of a new street, and the establishment of a railway station on the site of the present Central Police Office, and that it was highly desirable that the said new street and railway station should be formed. The petitioners prayed that the House would take steps to restrain the Council from building upon more land than was granted to them, and aid in the carrying out of the new street, &c.

The petition was received.

INLAND TRAFFIC AND RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Mr. MACLEAY moved,—1. "That a select committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into and report upon the best mode of facilitating inland traffic, and upon the subject of railway extension generally. 2. That such committee consist of Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Stimpson, Mr. W. Suttor, Mr. Morrice, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Lee, Mr. Hoskins, and the mover."

Agreed to.

WAYS AND MEANS.

On the motion of Mr. SAMUEL, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means.

Dr. LANG said that he had no intention of giving a silent vote on this occasion; but, before taking up the question, he begged to express the most cordial sympathy which he felt for hon. members opposite in the very awkward predicament in which they found themselves by their own acts and deeds. (Cheers.) Any person acquainted with the events of the last eighteen months must be aware that it was entirely through great mismanagement—he had almost said infatuation—on the part of the late Cabinet, that their exit from the Treasury benches became a matter of necessity. It was the famous Duncan case that occasioned the change of Ministry, and he believed that his own vote had unintentionally a good deal to do with that change. Like the fox in the fable, they had fallen into the well. Hon. members would recollect that in the famous fable of the Greek fabulist, Æsop, there was a goat in the case that had got into the same awkward predicament as his friend the fox, but not having the amount of discernment in cases of emergency which we are all in the habit of ascribing to the fox, he allowed that cunning animal to persuade him to place his fore feet as high as possible on the sides of the well, to enable him to get upon his shoulders and spring to the surface. The late Premier exhibited a desire, as we know from his correspondence on the occasion, that his Excellency should stand goat for him, and to enable him to get upon his shoulders from the well, and leap to the surface by the process of dissolution. (Laughter.) But his Excellency did not choose to stand goat to Sir James; he refused to accede to the terms prescribed; and he confessed that he thought that his Excellency's act in the matter was a proof of superior statesmanship. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that there was no necessity to call for a dissolution at all, that the Parliament was quite as able, under such a possible change as his Excellency's refusal of Sir James's proposal implied, as ever to transact all the business of the country. Assuming that the first measure taken was the attempt to persuade the Governor to grant a dissolution; the next step taken by hon. members opposite, the second act of this drama, was to force on a dissolution by every possible means during the late session of Parliament. An assault and battery was consequently opened against the tower of strength occupied by the Ministry, and not fewer than five successive efforts were made—four of them by the hon. member for Kiama, his particular friend, and one by the hon. member for Hartley. But, instead of effecting their object, he was strongly of opinion that every effort on the part of hon. members opposite to force out the present tenants of office only tended to confirm and strengthen them in their position. (Cheers.) When the present Ministry was appointed, he was very doubtful whether it would survive many weeks; but these successive efforts gave time and opportunity for consolidation, and the case only became the more difficult for hon. members opposite the longer those efforts were protracted. As these efforts failed, it was necessary, on the reassembling of the present Parliament, to make some change in the programme, and this had been done accordingly by hon. members opposite—not one or two, but the whole of them, apparently alleging in our teeth that we were a moribund body of senators, incapable of action of any kind, whether for good or evil, and that the only course for us was to consent to the dissolution so earnestly desired and with such good reason by hon. members opposite. (Laughter.) This was now the burden of the song of these hon. gentlemen, and every one as he got up successively harped upon this chord. We were told as the reason for this that the Parliament at home was never allowed to sit out the whole seven years of its political existence. That was the theory of the hon. member for Kiama, whom he expected to find some day in his former quarters, and with whom, therefore, he should be sorry to break on any account. For his own part he did not think that it was desirable that we should have Ministers of any kind of long-standing. (Hear, hear.) Two or three years was quite enough for them, and a change was the best thing possible for the country. English precedents were not always applicable to Australian cases, and he had the very best proof of this in what was said on last Friday night by the hon. member for Kiama, when that gentleman told us that, although he voted for the re-erection of the Ranken-bridge, that was not a vote such as could ever come before the House of Commons. There was such a great difference between that House and this that it could come before us with the utmost propriety. The analogy, therefore, pleaded by the hon. member for Kiama had failed in this particular. Under these circumstances, it seemed to him that the third act of this drama of rejected addresses, as it might be called, opened up with the hon. and learned member for the Lachlan and the hon. member for Kiama coming into this House in the garb of physicians of the middle ages—(laughter)—to hold a diagnosis, forsooth, on the condition of hon. members on the opposite side of the House to that which they occupied. These gentlemen appealed to the three tests that were usually had recourse to by experienced physicians. They first felt the pulse of hon members. And what did they learn from that experiment? Why, that it was going at the rate of seventy to the minute—the very indication of perfect health. They then applied the stethoscope to the chest, and called upon the Colonial Treasurer to answer the question upon that subject. But the hon. Treasurer, in his Budget, assured them that the chest was in a perfectly healthy condition, and that there was nothing wrong with it. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Then hon. members were asked to show their tongues. Well, some of them had done so, and he was doing so at the present moment. (Laughter.) No doubt he had no right to judge of every hon. member on that side of the House by himself. But, as regarded himself, he might say that he felt as capable of giving his decision upon the numerous measures that had been submitted as he ever had been in his life. In short, he could not conceive that any of the numerous questions which had been submitted by his Excellency the Governor in his opening Speech were of such a character as would lead to a dissolution. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that he did not give his unhesitating consent to all the propositions which had been submitted by the Government, and he had already indicated his adverse opinion in regard to one of them. Besides he thought the hon. member for Kiama in his speech last evening undervalued the extreme importance of some, at least, of the measures to which he had referred. For instance, there was a bill for the amendment of the electoral representation of certain parts of the colony. The hon. member for Kiama paid him a very high compliment when he alleged that that bill had been introduced as a mere sham in deference to his (Dr. Lang's) opinion on the question. Taking it for granted—which he refused to do—that such was a fact, he did not think it was to the discredit of the Government that they should have consulted the views of the eldest member of that House—one who had served his apprenticeship to the business of legislation within these walls before any member of the present Ministry or of the past were heard of in this country—when those walls used to ring with the splendid eloquence of the gentleman whose portrait now adorned the walls of that chamber, and still more with the transcendent eloquence of that gentleman who was now Chancellor of her Majesty's Exchequer, the Hon. Robert Lowe. He did not, he repeated, think it would have been in any way discreditable to the Government if they had shown some deference to the opinions of a member who stood in the position in which he (Dr. Lang) had the honour to stand. But he denied that the Government did anything of the kind. The bill which the Government brought in was a counterpart of one which was introduced by him (Dr Lang) three years ago at the request of a numerous body of the electors of the Richmond River district. The Triennial Parliament scheme was embodied in the bill which the Government had introduced, and he was glad that it was so. He would, however, first offer one or two remarks regarding the importance of the bill, as it related to the amendment of the representation of some of the electorates. We were now on the eve of a general election. The consequence of not passing the bill would be this—the people who had for years been looking to that House for such a change of the electoral system as would give the inhabitants of the Richmond River a representative of their own, would be disappointed. The Richmond River district was now bound up with the Clarence River district, with which it had no connection whatever. It would be a piece of exceeding great injustice to bind up the people of the Richmond River on the one hand, and of the Macleay River on the other, with the Clarence River for another five years. (Hear, hear.) There were several other districts in the colony which had as good a right as the people of the Clarence and the Hastings districts to the same treatment as these electorates desired. He thought, therefore, that it would be a piece of gross injustice if that House was prevented from continuing in existence until this most important measure had been passed. (Hear, hear.) We had had a good deal of discussion on the subject of triennial Parliaments, and it had been asserted by some hon. members that there was no necessity for triennial Parliaments in this country. He had long been of the very opposite opinion. And he appealed to the judgment of the Long Parliament in the case—the Parliament to which the people of England were more indebted than to any other that ever sat, for the liberties they now enjoyed. When he found that triennial Parliaments were established as the law of the land by that Parliament,—a Parliament which, as stated by the late eminent theologian, Bishop Warburton, contained a number of the greatest geniuses for government that had ever appeared in any country on the earth—he could not but suppose that their wisdom was at least equal to that of either the hon. and learned member for the Lachlan or the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, Mr. Piddington. Besides, not only did the Long Parliament pass a Triennial Bill, but the Parliament which assembled on the dissolution of the Stuart tyranny under William III. also passed a Triennial Bill as an expression of the wisdom of the Parliament of the day. This for a considerable time was the law of the land, till an imaginary necessity (a feared invasion from the Continent by the excited Stuarts) induced the Whig Government of 1715 to resort to septennial Parliaments, to effect the continuance of the Parliament and keep out the enemy. We ought also to defer in some measure to the wisdom of our neighbours the colonists of Victoria, who had sanctioned a Triennial Parliaments Bill. The hon. and learned member for the Lachlan resorted to what must be regarded as a great fallacy in saying that if we wanted a Triennial Parliament, why did not we dissolve a year ago or now. The reason must be obvious, namely, that we had not yet got a Triennial Bill, and as far as they could manage they would stay here till they effected that object. They would not suffer the present Parliament to expire without adopting such a measure. It was well known that this was to be the last session of Parliament in which he (Dr. Lang) would sit. Having reached three score and ten years it was time for him to retire from the bull-baiting they frequently had in Parliament. It was natural that, having been engaged in a great many conflicts during the 26 years past within these walls, he should seek to do a little additional good for his adopted country before he left these halls of legislation for ever. Owing to the rejection of Mr. Cowper's proposals for a census in 1865 we were legislating somewhat in the dark in professing to amend the representation of the colony. We could take only a few of the more glaring instances and leave the full amendment of the system to a future Parliament. But let us by all means do the little good we could at present. Let us satisfy the just demands of the residents of these districts to which the measure referred. This amount of benefit could be secured to the parties interested without injury to any party, and without any political capital being added to one side or the other. To whom could it be of interest that the people of the Clarence, Hastings, Richmond, and the Macleay should not have second members? It was a matter unconnected with party action. We were bound to do all we could to give just representation to these districts. Notwithstanding the great medical knowledge professed by hon. members opposite in regard to the condition of our corporeal system, he objected altogether to the theory that we were in a moribund condition. Surely the hon. member for Kiama did not know our condition better than ourselves. It reminded him of an incident in the great French war. A wounded man was removed from the deck of a vessel in action by a mariner of the Green Isle, who took him into the cockpit below. The surgeon, who was busily engaged dressing the wounds of others, asked the Irishman why he brought that man there, told him he was dead, and ordered him to take the man on deck. Going up the ladder the man recovered sufficiently to protest against the treatment he was receiving, and to be able to say he was not dead; but Paddy said, "Shure don't the doctor know a good deal better than you," and—threw him overboard. These political doctors would have it that we were not only moribund but actually dead; incapable of action in any way. They seemed to know a great deal more of the matter than we did ourselves. For his own part he felt as much alive, as capable and willing to discuss the matters submitted in the Government programme till he got his ticket-of-leave for ever by the expiry of Parliament. The hon. and learned member for the Lachlan objected to one of the items in the Government programme, namely, the Newspaper Tax Abolition Bill, thinking it unwise and unnecessary, as, no doubt, others did. He (Dr. Lang) maintained that such a tax involved a far greater loss than a gain to the Government, and that the hon. member's opinions were inconsistent with the facts of the case. He believed that the circulation of intelligence communicated by the newspapers—especially those of the interior—to many localities which had not access to the Sydney papers, was of far more importance to the Government than the loss of revenue which the extinction of the tax would imply. It was alleged at the time when we had some most objectionable papers in existence—decidedly of an immoral character in their tendency as well as in other respects—that we should be giving circulation to papers of this description. He stated in reply, that by circulating all alike, we should be diffusing not only the bane but the antidote, and that papers of a superior character would gain the day. He did not profess to be an authority in matters of finance, but taking a common sense view of the Treasurer's budget, he thought it a reasonable one throughout, and far better than he had expected in the circumstances of the case, considering the allegations from all quarters as to our depressed condition and the calamitous state of our monetary affairs. He had, too, the opinion of one of the ablest financiers in the colony, a member of the mercantile body, who told him that he thought well of it—that it was much better than he had expected—and that the great majority of the merchants and the public cordially approved of it, and recommended as earnestly as they could in their position out-of-doors, that it should be received, and the Estimates laid upon the table be allowed to be passed by this House. He assured him moreover, that if this were not done hon. members on the Opposition benches would really be playing into the hands of the present Ministry, by allowing them to appeal to the country against the tyranny of the Opposition. [Mr. WALKER: Name! and "Oh oh".] It was not necessary at all. (Hear, hear.) The gentleman requested him not to give his name. [Mr. J. STEWART: "Joe Raphael"—and laughter.] Not at all: he was a Scotchman. (Laughter.) The hon. member for the Hawkesbury had intimated his accession to the medical fraternity he had been describing, in characterising all possible speeches and proceedings in this House by the elegant term "bunkum." He no doubt thought that we were in a moribund condition, but he (Dr. Lang) trusted the hon. gentleman would find that they were all alive and kicking. [Mr. WALKER: It would be about the last kick.] He did not think the hon. member for Windsor knew any better what the condition of the House was than did the doctors themselves. (Laughter.) The hon. the Treasurer stated in his budget that if driven by necessity he would be prepared to go to the property of the country. He (Dr. Lang) had for a long time been of opinion that that ought to have been done many years ago. (Hear, hear.) Certain hon. members of this House seemed to think that going to the property of the country for the money required to carry on the institutions of Government was a thing unheard of. It was, however, the most ancient form of taxation. It was the principle and practice both in Athens and in Rome, and he thought it would be a very desirable measure, if it were found to be practicable to carry it out without very great expense (which he thought it would be), to go to the country in this sense of the word, for the funds requisite to sustain the institutions of the Government. (Hear, hear.) What was the case at present? We had hundreds of people who came here with scanty enough means in their possession and acquired large fortunes as squatters and merchants and miners, and no sooner did they acquire that property which was necessary to enable them to make a figure at home, than they went and abused this country as a place in which no gentlemen would choose to live if he could help it. (Hear, hear.) He had particular cases in his eye of gentlemen who had gone home and talked of the country in this way, and perhaps they had the support of a portion of the Press in doing so, as had been notoriously the case for many years past. He wanted to have a system of government that would shut these people's mouths by touching them in their pockets—the only place in which they seemed to have any feeling. If we had such a tax as that to which he had referred—as would subject the property of these absentees to the burdens which they owed to the State and the public, he thought a good many of them would return to us, and by doing so shew that the place was not so bad a place to live in as they had been accustomed to represent it at home. What we had to complain of too in regard to many of those gentlemen was, that they had pretended to set up a sort of colonial parliament in London—to constitute themselves voluntary representatives of the colonies, and to transact business on their account as far as they were allowed, with the consent, perhaps, of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other important functionaries at home. The sooner this was put an end to the better, and no more effectual way could be found of doing this than by taxing the property of the country for the support of its institutions, and making these men feel that they could not get rid of their obligations by merely going to England. It was a grand complaint in the British colonies of America, before they became the United States, that this system had almost grown out of belief. A large number of persons who had made fortunes in America went across to Great Britain and spent them there, to the great loss and disadvantage of the land they left. The only way in which they could get at these insignificances—as most of them were—the best possible way was that of taxing their property here for the support of the institutions of the country. ("Hear, hear, from Mr. Forster and Mr. Robertson and others.) He believed there was no instance in which this had not been done but our own, and the sooner we adopted such a system the better would it be for the interests of the people. The hon. member for Illawarra seemed to think that this would be imposing an additional tax upon the people. If these people were to pay the proportion they ought to pay for the support of the institutions of the State, they would pay all the less through the Custom-house, and the burdens of the country would be equally diffused—which they never could be under the present system. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Robertson, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Samuel.) But he maintained that it was quite a work of supererogation on the part of hon. members opposite to discuss the question of an income and property tax at all. (Hear, hear.) We were not to go to that yet. It was only in the case of an absolute necessity that the Treasurer proposed to have recourse to the property of the country, and he trusted that under the good management which either the present or the future Government would exhibit there would be no necessity for such a tax. Therefore the long argumentation we had on the virtues and the opposites of a property and income tax was entirely a work of supererogation. The hon. member for Kiama, he recollected, adverted last night to the proposed gradual reduction of the ad valorem duties, and asked the present Government why the repeal of those duties was not to be effected immediately, or why it had not been effected some time past? The answer was very evident, and he thought the hon. member for Kiama must have seen that it was so. The present Government could not spare the whole of the ad valorem duties at once, and they therefore proposed to extinguish them gradually—one half at the end of six months, and the other half at the close of the year. He thought this was a very reasonable proposition. The hon. member for Kiama also inquired why the present Parliament was not convened sooner? The present Government, in regard to that matter, had the precedent of the late Government, and he thought that within a few days the same interval elapsed from the prorogation of one Parliament to the meeting of another in both cases. The late Government gave the House an interval of six months, and the present one was within a few days of a like period. He did not think there was any reason to find fault with this. [Mr. WALKER: The Parliament had two years to run in the case of the late Government.] No doubt this was the last session of the Parliament, but he did not see that that made any difference in the matter. ("Oh, oh, from the Opposition benches.) So long as they were in health of body and vigour of mind—as he thought most of them were—they were just as capable of discussing the questions which would be placed before them for their decision at this period of the year as they were six months back. He saw no difference whatever in the two cases. In his opinion there were reasons why the course adopted by the Government could be defended on the best grounds, but they had also the example of their predecessors in giving six months to hon. members on both sides, and he thought that in reassembling the Parliament at the time they did, they afforded a sufficient period for the transaction of all the business that awaited it. [Mr. WALKER: There were twenty-one bills announced.] The whole of those bills could not be passed, no doubt of that, but a good many of them might. It was evident that the present Government proceeded at once to the business in hand by allowing no time to elapse after the assembling of Parliament before they introduced their measures for discussion. (Hear, hear.) He thought therefore that the threat of the hon. member for Kiama, which had been repeated by other hon. members—to refuse the supplies—was altogether unwarrantable. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the hon. member and his coadjutors should do the best they could, in the unfortunate position in which they found themselves, in passing the Estimates with all the improvements which they might find possible to effect, and in making as good a case for the country as the circumstances rendered practicable. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But to refuse to do anything of the kind—to decline to take up the subject of the Estimates at all, because the House was in a moribund condition—because hon. members were in a dead-and-alive state—was altogether absurd. The only English of this was that a dissolution was a necessity of the case for the Opposition. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But they must just wait until a majority of the House consented to such a course, and he trusted they would not do so for few weeks yet—at any rate until they got passed some of those measures which were so anxiously desired by the country. (Hear, hear.) He was sorry to have occupied so much of the time of the House in these remarks, but it was natural, in this his last session of Parliament, that he should feel desirous of seeing effected as much good as possible to this his adopted country. (Cheers.)

Mr. HOSKINS said this was one of the most discursive debates which had ever taken place within the walls of this Chamber. Every conceivable topic had been imported into the discussion. There had been a debate upon the number and character of the bills promised by the Government, and very few of the speakers had addressed themselves to the fiscal policy propounded by the Treasurer. The hon. member for Kiama last evening indulged in a retrospect of the operations of responsible government since the time of Mr. Cowper in 1856. The hon. member had referred to the large increase of revenue which had taken place between the period when Mr. Cowper took office, and the period when the Martin Administration were at the head of affairs. The hon. member had stated, as far as his recollection served him, that there had been an increase of some £8000 in the revenue, and that the money had been frittered away in consolidating the influence of the liberal party. The hon. member for Kiama was at the time a prominent member of the liberal party. If the liberal party was amenable to the charge of frittering away the money, the hon. member was amenable to the same charge, for he had, as far his parliamentary influence had enabled him, assisted in frittering away the resources of the country. The hon. member had said that useless offices had been created. If so, the hon. member had been a participant, and a large participant, in the money voted for these offices. Six thousand pounds were voted, on the motion of Mr. Parkes, to enable the Government to dispatch two immigration commissioners to England, who were to receive £1000 a year each, and £500 a year for their travelling expenses. Before the prescribed period of their stay had expired one of the commissioners—Mr. Dalley—returned, finding that it was hopeless to continue the work; but the other—Mr. Parkes—remained, and stuck to the place like a horseleech, until the funds were exhausted. Therefore the hon. member had been a participant in the useless offices, if any had been created. The hon. member had, he took leave to say, libelled responsible government in the statements he had made last evening. The hon. member had said that these large sums of money had been frittered away uselessly, and the statement had been applauded by the hon. members around him. He (Mr. Hoskins) was not there as the eulogist of Mr. Cowper, because he was opposed to that maxim of Mr. Cowper which induced him while a Liberal to run constantly and consult with the old Conservative tabbies of the old *régime*. But before Mr. Cowper came into office there were not ten miles of macadamised road in the country. When he left office there were hundreds of miles of good roads. When he succeeded to office not only were the large rivers not bridged, but the insignificant streams of the interior were impassable in times of flood. Now we found that every stream calculated to impede traffic was bridged. Another of the benefits of responsible government was that whereas formerly we had lock-ups in the interior which were mere reproductions of the Blackhole at Calcutta, we now had commodious well-built secure lock-ups all over the colony. Before Mr. Cowper became a Minister, persons guilty of any trifling offences were sent down several hundreds of miles to Maitland and Sydney to be tried, whereas now there were District Courts and Circuit Courts held in the interior. Now he said that the country had gained something by responsible government, that the colony previously had been in an uncivilised state, and that now justice was administered in the interior, extensive and valuable improvements had been effected, and people felt that if they could not get justice elsewhere they could appeal to the highest Court, the High Court of Parliament. He remembered when the hon. member used to plume himself upon having assisted to bring this state of things about, and yet now, in his desire to disparage the Colonial Secretary, the hon. member took occasion not only to distort figures, but to libel the institutions of the country. It was remarkable that nearly all the speeches made in this discussion had been made by Ministers or by ex-Ministers, and that, with the exception of the speeches of the hon. member for Parramatta (Mr. Farnell) and the hon. and rev. member Dr. Lang, nothing had been said to throw any new light upon the subject. He had last night asked a gentleman who had listened to the speech of the hon. member for Kiama, and who had filled very high positions in this colony, what he thought of the hon member's speech. This gentleman had shrugged his shoulders and said, "Mere words, words, words." What was it but words? The hon. member had only reiterated what he had said over and over again before. The hon. member had said, too, that he was indifferent as to whether he returned to this House or not. That was bunkum. He asked any person who had watched the hon. member's career, whether he believed the hon. member was indifferent? The hon. member was one of those who always wished to bask in the sunshine of popular favour, though he believed if the hon. member was to go outside the Heads to-morrow and never come back the country would get on quite as well without him. The hon. member said the Government were anxious to cling to office. If so, they had had examples of that. The hon. member had said also that they were corrupt, and regardless of anything but the cardinal consideration of the emoluments they received. We must judge men by their actions; and during the time the hon. member was a Minister of the Crown he had manifested an inordinate desire to aggrandise himself at the expense of the country. The hon. member had charged £6 per day for his travelling expenses during the time he was making a ministerial tour; and had, through his pliable Treasurer, obtained £20 for Miss Parkes for a translation of a trumpery French pamphlet about juvenile criminals, which had never been of the slightest use. Then we knew that a relation of the hon. member had, without any probation whatever, been appointed a station-master on the railway line. [Mr. BYRNES: It is not true.] Was not a Mr. Parkes appointed a station-master at Nattai without probation? [Mr. BYRNES: What the hon. member says is not true.] He had never heard that this person underwent any probation. [Mr. BYRNES: Of course the hon. member never heard it.] Through the great influence of the hon. member for Kiama this person was appointed to fill the position of station-master at Nattai. This officer was afterwards short in his accounts, and should have been dismissed the service, but the present Government, very much to their disgrace, instead of dismissing him appointed him to an obscure station on the Northern railway line. He thought the hon. member took as interested a view of his position as any other person had done who ever filled office. He was reminded that under the *régime* of Mr. Cowper also the railways of the colony were extended, and that by that gentleman's foresight and influence in the House electric telegraphs were established throughout the colony, while schools of arts and hospitals were liberally endowed by Parliamentary grants. It appeared to him that Mr. Eagar had indulged in misplaced laudations in reference to the speech of the hon. member for the Lachlan. The hon. member characterised that speech as a temperate speech, notwithstanding that the hon. member for the Lachlan accused the Treasurer as being incompetent, as assuming responsibilities for which nature never intended him. He thought that most persons would be willing to admit that that was not the language that the leaders of the House of Commons adopted towards each other. But what would be thought of those disparaging remarks when he reminded hon. members that the hon. member for the Lachlan had, through the intervention of Mr. Piddington, asked the present Colonial Treasurer to join him as Treasurer in his (Mr. Martin's) Government. (Cheers.) Mr. Samuel was repeatedly asked to join that Government, but he refused, and he believed that Mr. Samuel's reason was that he would not join in any Government of which Mr. Eagar was a member. Did that show that the hon. member for the Lachlan had a low opinion of the ability of the member for Wellington?

Mr. WILSON said that the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had told him that there was no truth in the statement that he (the hon. member for the Hawkesbury) had an authority from the hon member for the Lachlan to make the offer to the hon. member for Wellington.

Mr. SAMUEL said that Mr. Martin had admitted the truth of the statement in the House. Mr. Piddington told him that he was authorised by Mr. Martin to make the offer, and Mr. Martin said as much in his statement in the House. (Cheers.)

(The hon. member for the Northern Gold-Fields subsequently read from the report of the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Mr. Martin's speech in the Assembly, on the 27th November, 1863, bearing on his assertion].

Mr. HOSKINS continued: He was sure that the hon. member for the Hawkesbury would not ask the hon. member for Wellington to join Mr. Martin's Government unless he was authorised to do so. Then, too, he took exception to the language which Mr. Eagar had applied to the Treasurer. That hon. member accused the Treasurer of having made a fraudulent statement, with being a base politician. He thought that his hon. friend would, on reflection, see that that was not language we ought to expect from a gentleman of his attainments, or from one who had been a Minister of the Crown. Financial statements were mostly surrounded by so much verbiage that it was almost impossible to understand them. So far as he could make out, however, he found that in 1863 Mr. Smart had the candour to state that he had discovered that there was a deficit of £490,000, but at the end of 1868 the late Government left a deficit of £823,000, notwithstanding that they had had the proceeds of large additional taxation, with which to liquidate the deficit. Yet that was the Government which the hon. member for Parramatta so loyally supported. [Mr. FARNELL: "Bosh."] The hon. member professed to have a great objection to supporting any Government which did not pay off the deficit out of current revenue; but nevertheless the hon. member supported the late Government, which, after three years of office, left the country £23,000 deeper in debt than when they entered upon office. The hon. member of the late Government had censured the present Government for proposing to borrow £50,000 to meet the £100,000 of short-dated debentures falling due at the end of this year. The Government would have had no occasion to have asked the committee to consent to this proposition of borrowing £50,000, if the late Government had not left a legacy in the shape of £130,000 from last year. If the hon. Treasurer had rightly estimated the revenue for this year, the deficiency at the end of this year would only be £99,684 8s. He knew of no hon. member who had done so much to prevent the business of the country from being carried on as the hon. member for Kiama had done. That hon. member had claimed to be a supporter of the Land Bill. The hon. member was too astute to make any active opposition to a bill which he knew met with popular favour. Nevertheless, when the Land Bill was under consideration in 1859, the hon. member for Kiama introduced motions of a character which tended to prevent the expression of the public at the hustings with regard to the Land bill. The strictures of that hon. gentleman and of other hon. gentlemen, on the conduct of the Government in proposing to borrow this £50,000 to pay off £100,000 short-dated debentures falling due, were unjust, seeing that the late Government left a deficit last year of £130,000. Could any Government have managed the finances of the country in a worse way than the late Government did. He believed the finances of the country would have been better managed, if the hon. member for the Hawkesbury (Mr. Piddington) had held the office of Treasurer. The hon. Treasurer, in his financial speech, told the committee that he believed he should not require to borrow this £50,000, if the sources of revenue increased next year at the same rate as they had increased during the present year. He contended that the hon. Treasurer had made a more satisfactory financial statement than had been made for years. The hon. gentleman had shown that if it had not been for the deficit of £130,000, left by the late Government, the revenue of 1869 would have been equal to the expenditure. He had the testimony of the hon. Mr. Eagar, in print, that the present hon. Treasurer was very successful in estimating the probable amount of revenue which would be received. That fact, coupled with the fact that the Treasurer's estimates of the revenue had been exceeded this year, was sufficient to lead him to believe that the expectations of the hon. Treasurer with regard to the revenue next year would be realised. It was a remarkable fact that when the late Government were in office the land revenue decreased, whereas, whenever his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary was in office, the land revenue increased. He believed that was due to the fact, that when his hon. friend was in office, the free selectors, agriculturists, squatters and others felt confident that there would be no empirical tinkering with the land laws. (Hear, hear.) Considering the large increase which had taken place in particular items of revenue—20 per cent. in the Customs for instance—this year; considering there was every prospect of a favourable season—that there would be good cereal crops—that the disadvantages which in previous years the free selectors had laboured under from climatic diversities would be removed; considering that the squatters would have a good season; considering the improbability that we should suffer from droughts or floods this year; and considering also the natural increase of the population which would take place,—he thought it was only fair and reasonable to assume that the Treasurer's estimate with regard to the revenue would be realised. (Hear, hear.) He considered that the members of the late Government had treated the members of the present Government most unfairly in the course of this debate. They had assumed that in the event of the revenue falling below the Treasurer's estimate, the Treasurer intended to tax the property of the country. What the hon. Treasurer said was this—That if the revenue from existing sources was not equal to the expenditure, and if the Government scheme of retrenchment did not equal expectations, then the Government would fly to a property-tax. In his opinion, the scheme of retrenchment proposed by the Government was not of a sufficiently comprehensive character. In the year 1853, the salaries of the Civil servants were supplemented by a special vote of the Legislature, in consequence of the inflation of the prices of the necessaries of life, and the increase in house rent, occasioned by the gold discoveries. The prices of clothing and of the necessaries of life had now decreased to as low a scale as before the gold discovery. He thought it would be well for the Government to employ two competent actuaries to make a comparison between the salaries of the Civil servants now, and the cost of living, with the salaries and cost of living before the gold discovery. He thought that no injustice would be done if a moderate reduction was made generally in the salaries of all Government servants. Having a retrenchment of the form he had indicated, he believed £40,000 or £50,000 a year might be saved, and this would go a long way to meet anticipated deficiencies of revenue. The hon. and learned member for the Lachlan anticipated a deficiency of £500,000 in 1870; the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, a deficiency of £260,000; and the hon. member for Parramatta, a deficiency of £240,000. Such was the diversity as to the inequalities of revenue and expenditure in the forthcoming year; but he (Mr. Hoskins) anticipated nothing of the kind, unless the House should adopt the suggestions of ex-Ministers, and accept the onus of providing interest upon the proposed loan for railways. But if the Treasurer this session obtained authority to borrow that money, he could not float a railway loan till the end of next year, and therefore it would be useless and unnecessary to provide for the payment of the interest in 1870. Having shown that a large saving might be effected by retrenchment, he must now say he could not see his way to support any proposal for the imposition of a property-tax. He thought it unnecessary in this country, and, furthermore, he thought it would be undesirable, to have a property tax, except under circumstances of pressing emergency, such as a threatened invasion of our territory by an enemy at war. Such a tax should be imposed only for municipal purposes, when property gained an advantage from its taxation. The effect of the imposition of taxation of this kind would be to reduce the amount of property available for the employment of labour, and it would tend to depreciate the value of property to the amount of the taxation. To relieve the charges upon the general revenue, the necessities of the State might be diminished by the establishment of road trusts through the country. In the colony of Victoria this system had produced very beneficial results, which were very apparent, and similar advantages could be seen in the establishment of municipalities in New South Wales. It was urged that it would not be advisable to establish road trusts in a country so sparsely populated as this; but by way of analogy he might refer hon. members to another colony—that of South Australia. There road trusts had been established all over the country, and he was informed that they worked very successfully. Assuming that it was not desirable to establish these road trusts in our outlying districts, to be constantly drawing money from the Government well for roads in the settled districts was utterly indefensible. We ought to compel the people of these districts to tax themselves, and take the management of the roads into their own hands. He believed that, in consequence of the officers of the Roads Department having such very large districts, and being unable to exercise such a supervision over the works as their importance demanded, the contractors gained ten per cent., which, of course, the country lost. This would all be remedied by the establishment of road trusts. The country at present was becoming one vast Government camp, and he thought that, owing to the expenditure of public money in the various districts, the Government exercised an influence in the country that was undesirable. If our national resources were husbanded and wisely administered we should no longer have a large yearly recurring deficiency. But at the same time he could not indulge in the harsh and unmerited strictures on the fiscal propositions of the Treasurer. In answer to a remark by the hon. member for the Lachlan, who, in the course of his address, said in an interjection to the effect that all duties were paid out of wages was nonsense, he would refer the hon. member to an authority the hon. member quoted at length, namely, Adam Smith, who laid it down that duties on all articles of consumption were paid by the consumers he—(Mr. Hoskins) contended that whatever channels these duties filtered through the consumers paid them. Seeing that about 70 per cent. of the population of this colony were in the position of persons who worked at manual or skilled labour, he contended that these were the people who were really the taxpayers and contributed the bulk of the revenue. He approved of the budget of the Government because this was the first year in which we had an end put to deficits—the current revenue being equal to the current expenditure. The members of the late Government talked about going to the country; but he believed that if they persisted in opposing the fiscal propositions of the Treasurer, in many cases the services of hon. members opposite would be dispensed with. If the supplies were not voted before the dissolution, the Civil servants would not at the end of January be paid their salaries; the large contractors would not be paid, and their employés would not receive their wages. The tradesman would consequently be unpaid. The effect of the grievous consequences which would arise would be felt by hon. gentlemen over the way in the opposition they would encounter. He hoped they would think better of it, and not continue in their course of obstruction. If they did they would be told that they opposed the abolition of ad valorem duties, the tax upon newspapers, the extension of railways, and triennial parliaments, and they would be rejected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PARKES said he rose not to reply to the speech of the hon. member who had just sat down. That hon. gentleman had taken a course which, as far as he knew, was unprecedented. He had made an attack upon him (Mr. Parkes) so gross and unjustifiable, that he knew of nothing like it.

Mr. FORSTER: Except the hon. member's attacks on me!

Mr. PARKES: There was no instance of his having made such an attack upon any one. He had never dragged the members of any hon. member's family into the debates in Parliament, however bitterly those hon. members might have been opposed to him. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member opposite (Mr. Hoskins) had endeavoured to cover him with obloquy and censure because some person bearing his (Mr. Parkes's) name, but not a member of his family, and only related to him in a remote manner, had obtained some situation in the public service where he misbehaved himself. But had the hon. member shewn that he (Mr. Parkes) sought by improper means to put that person in the public employment, or that he had sought to screen him if he committed error. The hon. the Chairman of Committees knew that he was reluctant that that gentleman should be employed in the public service. He (Mr. Parkes) had laid it down as a law on his family never to take employment in the public service of the country. He would rather see a son of his earning his bread by a stage or a wheelbarrow, than receive salary for duties inefficiently performed in the public service of the country, and for which his character might be aspersed by any person unscrupulous and unfeeling enough to take that course. The hon. member then ventured to name a member of his (Mr. Parkes's) own family. He felt that it was impossible for that lady's name to be mentioned by the hon. member without her name being sullied. He was not one of those who dragged his family forward. He had always considered it one of the most priceless possessions of his life that he could throw the veil of privacy around those belonging to him, and whatever conflicts he had had to pass through, he had tried to shield them. (Cheers.) He knew his family would bear comparison with that of any other man who heard him. He had tried to rear them as a man having the great responsibilities of a parent, and he knew that some of them stood equal to any in the community in point of character and ability. (Hear, hear.) He had never said this before, but had tried to shield his family from improper observation. This hon. gentleman, however, had dragged forth his daughter's name before the public. (Shame, shame.) Well, the Government of which he was a member received three French pamphlets, which he and his late colleague (Sir James Martin) on consultation thought it desirable to have translated into English and published. It was untrue to say that they were any other than valuable pamphlets. They contained the latest and most accurate information concerning Mettray, the greatest reformatory in the world. They did not know to whom to apply to translate these pamphlets. He knew that his daughter was competent to make the translation, and suggested it to Sir James Martin, but at the same time he told him that he felt a great delicacy in asking her to undertake a work so onerous without compensation, and that he did not desire any member of his family to receive such compensation. But Sir James Martin said he could see no impropriety in the matter. The translation was made. He asked Sir James Martin—who was Premier of the Administration—what he thought would be an adequate compensation for the work done, and he said certainly not less than £20 or twenty guineas. He asked several other persons whose literary character qualified them to judge of such a work, and they said that no one would do it for so small a sum. At this stage of the proceedings he authorised the payment of £20 to the translator of those pamphlets. The Government thought it right to have the translation, and neither the hon. member opposite nor those who had inspired him to make this gross, miserable, and unmanly attack, had ventured to say that the work was improperly done. (Hear, hear.) Unless they could shew that it was altogether an improper work; or that it was badly done, or that it was exorbitantly paid for, what became of the charge? (Hear, hear.) Had we come to this, that a person—man or woman—who happened to be related to a Minister of the Crown, was not to be at liberty to employ his or her talent in any suitable service that offered! (Hear, hear.) If we had come to this how was it that Ministers of the Crown had sons in the public service? The attack which had been made upon him was unprecedented. If this ruffianly proceeding was to be the thing that was to have sanction by those in authority the sooner every man who had the slightest idea of what proper and humane feeling was, left this chamber the better. (Cheers.) The hon. member not content with having in this discreditable and unmanly way dragged forth his (Mr. Parkes's) family before the public; who thought it consistent with his position to try and hold him responsible for some one's misconduct with which he had nothing whatever to do, had also referred to his going to England as immigration agent, and becoming a participant in a wasteful expenditure of the public money. Before the hon. member could make good that charge he must prove that that particular expenditure was wasteful. The hon. member supported it himself. (Hear, hear.) He

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happened to refer to the hon. gentleman's (Mr. Hoskins') speech the other day, and he found that the hon. member characterised the proposition as a statesmanlike proposition. (Ironical cheers.) Hon. gentlemen opposite knew that he (Mr. Parkes) was never a candidate for public employment in any way whatever. He regarded this, however, as an extraordinary thing altogether—as to some extent honourable, and bearing to some extent a representative character. He admitted that it failed of its object, but at the time the motion was carried he believed it would be successful, and the Parliament believed so too. (Hear, hear.) So far back as 1854 he entertained a similar opinion. He had for years believed that if the Government took the necessary means to put before the people of England the whole advantages of New South Wales as a field for immigration, and afforded the best information on the most trustworthy data, it would have considerable effect in promoting voluntary immigration. That was his belief, and he had made his motion as embodying that belief. He declared himself, that when that motion was made the thought of becoming one of the Emigration Commissioners never crossed his mind. However, he had become one of them. The offer was made to him in the most flattering terms possible, and urged upon him incessantly, and urged upon him by one of the most influential persons in our society. He had accepted the appointment, which the hon. member at the head of the Government would, he was sure say, was offered him in the most flattering terms. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] And the hon. member would he was sure say that he (Mr. Parkes) had carried out the duties of the position to the best of his ability. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] And he was sure the hon. member would further bear testimony to his having received a complimentary letter from the Government expressing satisfaction at the way in which his duties were performed. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] Therefore it would be seen he had accepted the offer which had been made to him because, as he presumed, he was the person most fit for the position. He went to England and performed the duties devolving upon him so as to give satisfaction to the Government, but he was blamed for not deserting his post. He should have thought it was a merit to remain where he was until he was in a formal manner recalled. He thought the hon. member at the head of the Government would acknowledge that also. [Mr. ROBERTSON: Hear, hear.] But it was a fact that he wrote to the Prime Minister of the day before he had been in England six months, stating his impression it would be useless to continue there after the expiration of the first year, and he had stated he was quite satisfied that unless money were placed at their disposal to pay the passage of emigrants they could do no good. But this matter was referred to, as it ever was referred to, for want of something better, and more tangible, to damage him; and the mere fact of his sticking to his duty was endeavoured to be turned against him by the coarse expression that he had clung to the public money like a horseleech. Whatever his faults might be, he had never shown a disposition to cling to the public money; but it was surprising that the hon. member who made this charge against a person against whom he had some personal dislike, though he (Mr. Parkes) had never done anything but kindness for the hon. member—when the hon. member was a stranger in this community he had applied to him (Mr. Parkes), and he had done him what kindness he could—it was, he thought, surprising the hon. member did not remember a case in which a member of Parliament threw up his seat and the confidence of his constituents to become an overseer of roads. He should think that would be more to the point in illustration of an hon. member's becoming a participant in the gifts of the Government. His (Mr. Parkes's) case partook of a high representative character; but where a member of parliament, receiving the confidence of a body of electors, having taken the oath at this table to perform certain duties for the good of the country, having thrown upon him all the obligations which every representative of the people should feel,—when he could throw up his public position, cast his constituents to the winds and accept a situation such as that of overseer of roads, he thought such a case much more to the point than the case quoted by the hon. member against him. Could the hon. member charge him with receiving the money of the Government while he (Mr. Parkes) sat in the House? During the time he had sat in the House could any person charge him with receiving the money of the Government? But the hon. member had, on more than one occasion, been employed in a position quite inconsistent with the idea of his independence in the House. The hon. member was receiving a large sum of money from the Treasury, and sitting at the back of the Treasurer, supporting the Government by his votes. He did not say that the hon. member might not be as pure as the sun; but he said his position was inconsistent with the idea of his independence, inconsistent with all the ideas we possessed of the independence of a member of Parliament. He did not think the hon. member would gain much by his attempt to bring him (Mr. Parkes) into obloquy. It was within his knowledge that the hon. member, when he became a candidate for the representation of the Northern Gold Fields, went to Sir James Martin to obtain Sir James Martin's influence to assist his election as a supporter of the late Government. [Mr. HOSKINS: That is not correct.] The hon. member went up with letters from Sir James Martin. [Mr. HOSKINS: I did not, I assure the hon. member.] The hon. member gave Sir James Martin to understand that he was a supporter of the late Administration. The hon. member had said so much to him (Mr. Parkes). The hon. member on one occasion drew a striking contrast between the bold, vigorous, resolute conduct of the Administration of which he (Mr. Parkes) was a member, and pointed it in this way:—"At all events we have now got rid of that truckling policy of trying to ascertain what is the wish of Parliament before we venture anything." [Mr. HOSKINS: That's a private conversation.] The hon. member certainly was regarded as friendly to the late Administration, and had obtained support in his election under the expectation that he would support the late Administration. He was not complaining of any course the hon. member might take that was within the bounds of propriety, but he protested against such a course as the hon. member had taken that night. It could in no way affect him. All attacks of that character could only recoil upon the heads of those who made them; at all events in such cases as this, where he was so wholly free from blame. He was not going to make any observations with regard to the hon. member's speech, because he was not an unforgiving man. He was anxious to be on good terms with people; and though he was a man of some reserve, not fond of public places, still he was certainly not an unkind man, as those who knew him best could testify. He had suffered vilification of all kinds from persons whom he had often benefited in secret. But there were some things he would never forget or overlook; and as long as the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields lived, and he (Mr. Parkes) lived, he would remember what he regarded as a most gross, unmanly, and ruffianly attempt to drag his family before the public. (Cheers.)

[The conclusion of the Debate will appear in to-morrow's issue].

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 28.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Maney, from the Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. Manton child and servant, Messrs Tideman, Egan, H. Manning, Gee, and 10 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Milman, from Brisbane 26th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Mitcheson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kirchner and family (6), Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. M'Dermott, Mr. A. O'Neil, and 25 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Agnes Jessie, 160 tons, Captain M'Eachern, from Hobart Town 18th instant. Captain, agent.

Avoca, P. and O. s., 1200 tons, Captain A. B. Farquhar, from Galle 5th, via Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—from Marseilles—Dr. G. T. Pattison, Captain and Mrs. Burton, Mr. A. Mercus; from Calcutta—Messrs. H. Hartigan, W. W. Burt; from Madras—Mr. R. Bailey; from Galle—Messrs. Brown and Campbell; from Melbourne—Mr. Zamoyski and servant, Mr. D. Richmond. H. Moore, agent.

DEPARTURES.—October 28.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne.
James Paterson (s.), for Rockhampton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 29.

Eagle (s.), for Wellington; Princess Alice, Anne Mary, Ambassador, for Newcastle; Atlantic, for Melbourne; Chelsea, for Hongkong; Havilah (s.), Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—October 28.

Atlantic, barque, 260 tons, Captain Gillespie, for Melbourne, with original cargo from Brunswick River.

Hero (s.), 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Auckland. Passengers—Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Sulliros, Mr. and Mrs. Zanicola, Master Fowler, Miss Walker, Miss Summer, Mr. and Mrs. E. West, Mrs. Lennox, Messrs. W. Ritchie, J. Ritchie, H. Hussey, Hyam, Fowler, J. Kerrick, G. Bennett, D. Kent, D. Gibson, W. Stanger, Lawry, T. Lawless, and 36 in the steerage.

Chelsea, ship, 904 tons, Captain Jamieson, for Hongkong. Passengers—24 Chinese.

Eagle (s.), 147 tons, Captain Mailler, for Wellington. Passengers—Rev. J. Brusfield, Captain Bell, Messrs. Miller, Williams, and 4 in the steerage.

Ambassador, ship, 692 tons, Captain Duggan, for Japan, via Newcastle.

James Paterson (s.), 291 tons, Captain Durrell, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Mitchell, Caporn, Master J. F. Weir, and 3 in the steerage.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Clark, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss M'Millan, Miss Lynch, Miss Burke, Miss Sumners, Mrs. Thomas and child, Messrs. James, Swan, Lynch, Sumners, Smith, Cook, Sanderson, and 30 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 28.

Maid of Australia, from the Hawkesbury, with 12 tons wood, 2 coops poultry, 6 cases eggs; Peacock, from Port Hacking, with 700 baskets shells; Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber; Hebe, Vibilia, from Newcastle, with 490 tons coal; William and Betsy, from Broken Bay, with 33 tons firewood, 28 bags fish; Hannah, from Port Macquarie, with 514 bags maize, 7 bags bacon; Matilda, from Brunswick River, with 21,000 feet cedar; Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 100 kegs butter, 40 pigs, 12 calves, 3 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls; Cleone, from Bellenger River, with 27,000 feet cedar, 30 bags oysters; William and Ann, from Gerringong, with 140 kegs butter, 30 pigs, 5 calves, 2 coops poultry, 2 bundles bacon, 5 bundles calfskins, 14 cases eggs, 2 cases hardware, 1 plough; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 46 bales wool, 164 bales hay, 65 casks tallow, 10 casks wine, 88 bags potatoes, 3 bales sheepskins, 157 pairs axles, 9 bags onions, 9 baskets prawns, 125 bricks, 3 coops poultry, 1 horse, 80 lambs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 28.

Maid of Australia, Promise, for the Hawkesbury; Hebe, Duke of Edinburgh, Venture, for Newcastle; Peahen, for Brisbane Water; Peacock, for Port Hacking; William and Betsy, for Broken Bay; Myall, for Port Stephens; William and Ann, for Gerringong; Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Alpha, for Macleay River.

IMPORTS.—October 28.

Lady Young (s.), from Brisbane: 21 bales skins, London Chartered Bank; 26 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 37 casks tallow, 17 bales skins, Bank of New South Wales; 15 bales wool, 38 bales skins, H. Beit; 10 cases tongues, 20 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 35 oz. gold, Commercial Bank; 6 cases plants, 30 cases fruit, 18 bales skins, Order.

Agnes Jessie, from Hobart Town: 1440 bags potatoes, H. Cloake; 36,000 palings, Bradley, Newton, and Lamb; 5000 palings, M'Lachern.

EXPORTS.—October 28.

Hero (s.), for Auckland: 20 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 20 bags maize, 1 package, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 cases hats, B. Britton; 11 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 2 packages, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd; 88 bales hay, Elfred and Spence; 24 bags maize, 27 bales hay, 3 packages, Jones and Finnegan; 112 bags maize, 20 cases fruit, 76 bales hay, T. Lawless; 62 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 51 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 7 horses, 1 buggy, E. West; 1 horse, 1 cab, B. Marshall; 400 sheep, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 packages, J. Perry; 58 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 90 cases fruit, F. James; 5 hogsheads eggs, C. Bond; 1 package, Bennett; 56 bags maize, J. C. Humby; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 package, M. Moss and Co.; 50 cases oranges, 6 packages, T. Crawley; 1 case, W. and E. Gardiner; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, Jacobs and Co.

You Yangs (s.), for Melbourne: 30 cases vermouth, 20 cases olives, 4 barrels beans, 10 cases fruit, 3 cases chocolate, 37 cases wine, 12 bales vermecelli, 1 case bottling machine, Currier, Hawke, and Co.; 158 bags salt, J. Salomon; 33 empty hogsheads, J. Mann; 13 bags oysters, W. H. Smith; 160 cases fruit, H. Hargreaves; 8 packages glue, M. Walker; 2 baskets prawns, J. Lawless; 85 cases fruit, W. Hitchcock; 4 stoves, M'Ilwraith and Co.; 89 cases fruit, L. Hay; 261 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 27 cases fruit, J. Wilkins; 175 cases fruit, J. M'Roberts; 40 cases fruit, J. Brown; 55 cases fruit, 9 bags oysters, 245 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 500 cases oil, Western Kerosene Company; 80 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 98 cases fruit, J. M'Kanney; 194 cases fruit, 8 bags oysters, P. James; 71 bags oats, Barker and Co.; 2 cases boot uppers, Hibbert and Wright; 100 cases fruit, 10 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 40 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 88 bags oats, J. Healy; 792 bags maize, Nipper and Sec.

Chelsea, for Hongkong: 40 cases lobsters, 5 cases oysters, 5 cases peas, 23 cases provisions, F. G. Lender and Co.; 40 casks fish, 105 oz. gold, Chen Ateak; 50 cases maizena, M. A. Munn; 938 tons coal, Captain Jamieson; 21 oz. 15 dwts gold, J. Hassan; 185 oz. 7 dwts. gold, Sun Kum Ty.

Eagle (s.), for Wellington: 325 cases geneva, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 10 cases chairs, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1 parcel samples, Woods, Shortland, and Co.; 21 casks butter, A. Marshall; 1 case apparel, 1 case wine, Macdonald, Smith, and Co.; 3 bales leather, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases extract of meat, F. E. Sloper; 10 bags flour, 1 case harness, 1 case fruit, J. Boulton; 5 drums paint, Broomfield and Whittaker; 101 cases fruit, Lawless; 100 cases fruit, P. James; 114 cases fruit, J. Jessep; 680 sacks flour, Beilby and Scott; 4 bales leather, E. Vickery; 82 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 37 cases fruit, J. Pope; 10 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 1 cask olives, J. Abrahams.

Ambassador, for Japan, via Newcastle: Part of original cargo for Newcastle; 2 cases firearms, 2 cases cartridges, Montefiore and Montefiore.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Wellington and Dunedin.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at noon.

For Rockhampton, via Brisbane.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone.—By the Havilah (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Hongkong.—By the Chelsea, this day, at 6 p.m.

ROYAL MAIL NOTICE.

The mails by the steamship GEELONG will be closed at the General Post Office on FRIDAY, the fifth day of November, 1869, as follows:—

For registered letters, at 3.30 p.m.
For newspapers, books, and packets, at 6 p.m.
For unregistered letters, at 9 p.m.

Letters (as well as newspapers, books, and packets) posted in the Sydney Iron Receivers must be so posted before 6 p.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, if the postage and late fee be fully prepaid by stamps, will be received on SATURDAY, 6th November, as follows:—At the General Post Office, whether by Marseilles or Southampton, up to 8 a.m.; late fee, 6d. Or, via Marseilles only, at Moore's Wharf, up to 6.30 a.m.; late fee, 1s.

S. H. LAMBTON, Secretary.

Custom House.—Entered outwards, October 28: Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone; Havilah (s.), 166 tons, Captain Harley, for Rockhampton, via Brisbane and Gladstone.

The Lady Young (s.) left Brisbane on the 26th instant, at 11 20 a.m., cleared the South entrance at 3.30 p.m., passed the North Solitary at 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, Smoky Cape at 4 30 p.m., Seal Rocks at 5 a.m. on Thursday, Port Stephens at 9 a.m., and berthed alongside the A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf at 9 40 p.m. same day. Experienced a fine northerly wind to Port Macquarie, from thence strong southerly winds.

The Circular Quay presented a gala appearance yesterday, the shipping in the Cove being dressed in honour of the marriage of Captain Birnie, of the clipper ship Ann Duthie, to Miss Marshall, of Macquarie-place. At 8 o'clock last night the Ann Duthie was brilliantly lighted with blue lights, and sent up a shower of rockets.

The P. and O. Co.'s Royal Mail steamer Avoca, Captain Farquhar, anchored off Moore's Wharf at 10.45 a.m. yesterday, having made the passage from Melbourne Heads to Sydney in forty-seven hours, and in advance of her contract time by three days seven hours. Commander Stackhouse, R.N., is in charge of the mails, and with the usual courtesy of Mr. Leverage, the purser, our usual despatches and papers were promptly delivered. The following are the particulars of her run from Galle:—Sailed from Point de Galle at 4 50 p.m. on the 5th, and arrived at King George's Sound at 7 45 a.m. on the 20th October, having experienced moderate trades and fine weather during the run from Galle; left the Sound at 6.25 a.m. on the 21st, passed and signalled Cape Otway at 5 45 p.m. on the 25th, and anchored in Hobson's Bay at 3.50 a.m. on 26th October, having met with fine weather and S.W. and westerly winds during the passage from the Sound. Cleared Port Phillip Heads at 11 a.m., and rounded Wilson's Promontory at 8 p.m. on the 26th October. Passed Gabo Island at 0.45 p.m. on the 27th, and arrived at her anchorage in Port Jackson at 10.45 a.m. on the 28th October, having had strong W. and S.W. winds during the run from Melbourne. October 7th, at 5.30 p.m., in latitude 0 44 S. longitude 85 19 E. passed and signalled the British barque Gloucester, from Melbourne to Bombay. October 19th, at 7.30 p.m., passed and exchanged night signals with the R. M. S. S. Malta, 110 miles west of King George's Sound. October 27th, at 2.45 p.m., passed and signalled the A. S. N. Co.'s steamship Wonga Wonga, 10 miles north of Green Cape.

The Illalong (s.) brings the following cargo: 33 bags bark, 27 bags oysters, 4 bales leather, 8 bundles skins, 43 hides, 161 kegs butter, 45 bags maize, 15 bags bacon, 51 pigs, 12 calves, and sundries.

In the Lady Franklin, from Adelaide, there are 25 tons flour for the Aerated Bread Company.

In the imports per John Duthie 70 packages, S. Thompson and Co., were omitted.

The City of Hobart (s.) was at Twofold Bay yesterday through stress of weather. Wind S.W., cloudy.

The clipper ship Ambassador, Captain Duggan, from London, has been discharged of her inward cargo by Mr. Chester, stevedore, in 38 working hours, thus showing that despatch can be obtained in this port when necessary.

We learn that the Parramatta, from London, has on board some very valuable stock, consisting of three bulls for the A. A. Society and one shipped by Mr. F. H. Dangar.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 27.—Waimea (s.), from Sydney.
October 27.—Grafton (s.), from Sydney.
October 28.—Moonta, ship, 637, Bernason, from Wallaroo.
October 28.—Koh-i-noor, barque, 281, Bicknell, from Wallaroo.
October 28.—Ellen, brig, 245, Mitchell, from Melbourne.
October 28.—Heversham, barque, 469, Williams, from Auckland.
October 28.—Susannah Cuthbert (s), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 27.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.
October 27.—Waimea (s.), Quale, for the Richmond.
October 27.—Albion, brig, Griffin for Melbourne, with 410 tons coal.
October 27.—Salicia, barque, Stewart, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.
October 27.—Britomart, barque, Bartlett, for Hongkong, with 685 tons coal.
October 27.—Wallaroo, barque, Trivett, for Wallaroo, with 700 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 28.—Drover, Lavina, Hercules, Yarra, Helen, from Sydney.

FOOCHOW.

DEPARTURES.

August.—Hanover, Margaret Campbell, Bella Rosa, and Mobile for Australia.

LOADING.

August.—E. F. Erichsen, Kestrel.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Western Star, from Newcastle.
August 24.—Nouvelle Pallas, from Newcastle.
August 26.—Pak Wan, from Sydney.
September 2.—Lass of Gawler, from Newcastle.
September 5.—Jubilee, from Sydney.
September 6.—Gauntlet, from Sydney.
September 9.—Clymene, from Newcastle.

SHANGHAI.

ARRIVALS.

August 12.—Fiery Cross, from Sydney; Fontenaye, from Newcastle.
August 13.—George Skottow, from Newcastle.
August 18.—Dhollerah, from Sydney.
August 29.—Benvenue, from Newcastle.

YOKAHAMA.

ARRIVAL.

August 20.—Fanny, from Newcastle.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 20.—Duleep Singh, from Adelaide.
August 21.—Kaikoura (s.s.), from Sydney.
August 26.—David Brown, from Adelaide.
August 28.—Artemisia, from Adelaide.
August 30.—Kent, from Melbourne.
August 30.—Caldbeck, from Sydney.
August 31.—Compadre, from Adelaide.
August 31.—Craig Ellachie, from Adelaide.
September 1.—Ben Lomond, from Sydney.
September 1.—Harvest Home, from Invercargill.
September 2.—Winifred, from Sydney.
September 6.—Maori, from Auckland.
September 6.—Witch of the Tees, from Brisbane.
September 7.—Artemisia, from Adelaide.
September 7.—Hugh Fortescue, from Adelaide.
September 7.—T. Daniel, from Auckland.
September 9.—Maryborough, from Brisbane.

DEPARTURES.

FROM LONDON.

For Sydney.—August 13, City of Sydney, Queen of Nations; 15, Nourmahal; 28, Sam Cearns; 29, Parramatta; September 4, Camden; 8, Glendower.

For Melbourne.—August 13, Royal Standard; 15, Coleroon, Colonial Empire; 18, Agamemnon; 21, Empress; 23, Essex; 26, Garibaldi; September 3, Lansdown; 4, Charlotte Gladstone, George Kendall; 7, Wave of Life.

For Brisbane.—August 29, Light Brigade.

For New Zealand.—August, May Queen, Albatross, Philip Nelson, Melita, Chile, Zealander.

FROM THE CLYDE.

For Sydney.—August 25, City of Manchester.
For Melbourne.—August 27, River Jumna.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—August 28, Vancouver.
For Melbourne.—August 19, Stockbridge; 24, Haywarden Castle.

Vessels Loading.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney.—Maid of Judah, Ayling; Sobraon, Elmslie; Canaan, Wilson; Glendower, Brinsden; Woolloomooloo, Stewart; John C. Munro, Kidder; Underlee, Tidmarsh; Sir John Lawrence, Fernie; Ben Lomond, Cargill; Winifred, Hennington.

For Adelaide.—Duke of Sutherland, Louttit; White Eagle, Andrew; Lady Elizabeth, Cobbett; Arab Steed, Walker; Collingrove, Angel.

For Auckland, &c.—Helenslee, Brown; City of Auckland, Ashby.

For Brisbane.—Salamander, Hodgson; Sea Star, Varey; Amie, Morrison; Storm King, Holden.

For Canterbury.—Mystery, Pryce; Celaeno, Kenant.

For Hobart Town.—Wagoola, Cairncross; Harrowby, Harwood.

For Launceston.—Berean, Wyvill.

For Nelson, &c.—John Bunyan, Allan; Simon, Volk;

For Otago, N.Z.—Queen Bee, Dent; City of Dunedin, Stuart.

For Port Phillip.—Wave of Life, Perrett; Dunbar Castle, Rowe; Melmerby, Hughes; White Rose, Shaw; Lincolnshire, Skinner; Severn-side, Whiteway; Kate Winifred, Starkey; Anglesey, Maddison; Kent, Holt; Mangalore, Thoms; Jerusalem, Logie.

For Swan River.—Palestine, Carpenter; Chalgrove, Owen.

For Wellington, N.Z.—Wild Duck, Baillie; Maley, Peters; William Cargill, Thompson.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Castlehead, Armstrong; Comadre, Penrice.

For Adelaide.—Craig Ellachie, Thompson.

For Auckland and Otago.—Celestial Queen; Thomas Daniell, Shotton; Sea Toler, Bunn.

For Brisbane Wharf.—Challenger, Brown.

For Brisbane.—Cyrene, Dixon.

For Melbourne and Geelong.—Antiope, Wither; Thomas Stephens, Richards; Theophane, Follett; Duleep Singh, Jennings; British Viceroy.

For Otago (N.Z.)—Don Guillermo, M'Murray.

AT GLASGOW.

For Melbourne.—City of Vienna, M'Donald; Armin, Ruhuse; New England, Craig; Loch Katrine, M'Cullum.

For Port Chalmers.—Otago, Stuart.

AT LEITH.

For Melbourne.—Sumatra, Dyer.

Passengers for Sydney.

Per Parramatta, Captain Swanson, from Plymouth August 31.—Cabin: Mrs. Hargraves and son; Rev. T. O. and Mrs. Melis, child, infant and nurse; Mr. and Mrs. Niebel and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wynne and child, Mr. and Miss Andreas, Mr. and Miss Sperling, Mr. Furedon, Mr. Woodcock, Miss Nash, the Rev. Mr. Brem, Mr. Stevens; Mr. Pattison and son, Mrs. Pattison, jun., and sister; Mr. M'Millan, Miss L. E. Stone, Mr. Gillman, Mr. Loughman, Mr. Mason, Mr. J. Gillman, Mr. Metcalfe, Mrs. Slough and 2 children, Mr. Wright, Miss Underwood, Miss Hinchcliffe, Miss Tregean, Mr. Lennox, Mrs. Lamb. Second cabin: Mr. E. Satchell, Masters Walker (2), Mr. and Mrs. Benson 3 children and servant, Mr. Schoning, Mr. and Mrs. Ritterhoff, Miss Bockstaver, Miss Richter. Second class: Miss Ashcroft, Mrs. Kiskie son and daughter, Mr. J. Green, Mr. G. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Cullum and daughter, Mrs. Andrews, Mr. R. Cramm, Miss Gardyn, Mr. C. Jones, Mr. J. Storer; Mr. Schultz, son-in-law, daughter, and 3 children; Mr. J. Boulling.

Per Nourmahal, Captain Fowler, from London August 14.—Mr. Archdeil.

Per Sam Cearns, Captain Williams, from London August 26.—Saloon: W. H. and Kathleen Wood, Miss E. Holder, Miss Pilbeyers, and W. H. Barwise. Second saloon: G. A. Hilton, Daniel M'Kay, F. J. Brown, Charles Nicholls, and Francis Meeker. 5 steerage passengers.

Per Glendower, Captain Brinsden, from London September 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Gaul and son, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, and 10 third class.

Booked per Sobraon, Captain Elmslie, from London September 25.—Chief cabin: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Joseph, son, 2 daughters, and 2 servants, Mr. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Feil, Mrs. Blaxland and servant, Mr. Beckett, Mr. M'Connel, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Miss Waters, Miss Robey, Mr. A. L. P. Neill. Second cabin: Mrs. Beallham and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

Per Underley, Captain Tidmarsh, to leave London September 20.—Mr. Briggs Carey. Second cabin: Mary Robertson and Alexander M'Lane. Four steerage passengers.

Per City of Manchester, Captain Shand, from Glasgow August 21.—Mr. Alexander Macome.

Per Maid of Judah, Captain Ayling, from London.—Mr. Birrell.

Per Canaan, Captain Wilson, to leave London September 22.—Dr. and Mrs. Clay family and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Vessey, Miss Otley.

Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer, to leave Southampton October 2.—Mr. G. Parsons, Mrs. Torons and two daughters, Mrs. Hoffnung and child, from Marseilles; Commodore E. H. Murray, R.N., and Mrs. Rhottowe, from Southampton.

Launches.

On August 23 Messrs. Thomas Wingate and Co. launched, from their yard at Whiteinch, a handsome screw-steamer of 420 tons, and fitted with engines of 70 h.p. nominal. The vessel has been built for the Clarence and New England Steam Navigation Company (Messrs. Aitkyn, Lilburn, and Co., agents), and was named the New England. The vessel has elegant passenger accommodation, and is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of passengers, also for loading and discharging cargo. She was launched with steam up, and immediately after proceeded down the river on a trial trip. She is dispatched to Australia under canvas, commanded by Captain Craig.

The Armin, an iron sailing ship, was launched on August 23, by Messrs. Alexander Stephen and Sons from their shipbuilding works at Kelvinhaugh. The vessel is 900 tons, A A1 at Lloyd's, and highest class in Veritas, is owned in Germany by Messrs. D. H. Watjen and Co., and is to be laid on the berth for Melbourne.

Mr. G. Lawrie, of Whiteinch, launched from his yard on August 23, a remarkably fine Australian liner named the Loch Katrine. She has been specially built for the Melbourne trade, and belongs to Messrs. Aitken, Lilburn, and Co., Glasgow. Her dimensions are:—217 feet in length, 35 feet 6 inches in breadth, and depth of hold 21 feet 6 inches; 1200 tons register. She is classed at Lloyd's A1, and 20 years in Liverpool register, and will be commanded by Captain M'Cullum.

The Otago has been recently launched by Messrs. Robert Duncan and Co., Port Glasgow, for the Albion Shipping Company, Glasgow. She is a composite ship of 1200 tons, and is for the Glasgow and Dunedin trade.

Casualties.

The Winifred, Pennington, arrived in the River from Sydney, experienced a gale off Cape Horn on the 12th June, in which she had all her sails blown to pieces, and truss of foreyard and lower topsail-yard carried away, and was thrown on her broadside; whilst in that position a heavy sea broke on board, washing away the house over the wheel and skylights, breaking the wheel, and carrying a man overboard, who was lost, and it was more than three weeks before the vessel could be put in order again.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Cabot, for Queensland, 27th April, off Madeira.
Harmodius, for Brisbane, 17th July, lat. 27 S., long. 27 W.
Storm King, for Queensland, lat. 35 S., long. 30 W.

LOSS OF P. AND O. S. CARNATIC.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The first intimation of this sad disaster was the following telegram received by the P. and O. Company, dated Suez, September 16, 4 p.m.:—The Sumatra arrived at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 16th. The Carnatic is a total wreck off Shadwan, at 1 a.m. of the 13th. Passengers and crew landed on Shadwan, and arrived in Sumatra, with the exception of the following, who are lost—Pope, Pidding, Thompson, Warner, and Cuppage, passengers; and Dr. Ransford; Gardiner, purser; Mackintosh, purser's clerk; Bogue, chief engineer; M'Call, engineer; Woods, Sproth, Ferguson, stewards; Harper, quartermaster; and fifteen natives. Mails, specie (£80,000), cargo, and baggage went down.

The commander (Captain Jones), and second officer were on the bridge when the Carnatic went on the reef, about 3 or 4 miles off Shadwan. She lay 30 hours without any effort being made to save the mails, specie, or baggage. While in the act of getting the passengers into the boats to land them on the island, the ship suddenly heeled over from the starboard to port side, and slid off the reef into 20 fathoms of water.

The doctor and chief engineer were in their cabin, having supper. The purser's clerk left one of the stewards in charge of the despatch box on deck, while he went down below for his sun hat, with the third engineer; the five passengers were in the act of saving some of their baggage, with the help of the three stewards; and the 15 natives were plundering the luggage in the hold, the quarter-master was on watch at the time, and went down with the rest. One or two others were lost whose names are not mentioned.

The following is the latest list of passengers issued, who were booked for the mail by the Carnatic:—

Per steamer Tanjore, Captain Brooks, from Southampton August 28:—

For Bombay.—Major G. Pearse, Mr. T. A. Thompson, Miss F. R. Cameron, Mr. P. D. Alexander, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffery, Mr. J. P. Ravenshaw, Mr. W. Good, Mr. C. G. Warren, Mr. A. Morton, Mr. Cuppage, and Mr. S. R. Pidding.

From Marseilles.—Major Champain, Mr. L. Clark, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. W. P. Johnston, Mr. G. Preese, and Mr. Preston.

From Suez.—Mr. Steutz, Mr. Andreae, and Captain Pope.

For Mangalore.—Captain R. A. Cole.

The following particulars about this fine ship may not be uninteresting.

The Carnatic was a ship of 1776 tons, 400 horse power, and was built in 1862, on the Thames, and cost between eighty and ninety thousand pounds, engined by Messrs. Humphy and Tennant of Debtford. She was the second of the five ships engined by the same makers, for the P. and O. Co.; the engines being on the compound principle, i.e. high and low pressure cylinders, both being used. They were intended to effect a very great saving in fuel, but all of the five, excepting the Baroda, fell far short of the company's expectations. Her fittings were of the finest description; in fact, when she went to Calcutta in 1863, she was considered one of the finest ships on that station. For some time she was commanded by Captain Farquhar, of the Avoca. Latterly the Carnatic was doing her work well, having had new boilers in 1866, and otherwise having been generally overhauled in the engine department.

The Carnatic was thirty hours on the reef from the time she struck till she went down. Never before, so far as is known, have the P. and O. Company lost life, except when the Corea went down with all hands in a typhoon in the China seas.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41''. Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38'' East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

October 27th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	29·711	71·2	43	N.W.	0·2	7	10	0·00	3·0
P.M. 3	·609	72·7	54	E.N.E.	0·1	5	10		
„ 9	·794	64·3	78	S.	0·6	11	10		2·0
Mean ...	29·705	69·4	61·7		0·3	8	10·0		2·5

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·138.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 77·1 | Sun—maximum .... 113·6
Minimum .... 63·6 | Grass—minimum............ 58·6

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 65·7.

Total rainfall from January 1st to October 28th, 40·12 inches.
Annual average of the preceding ten years—49·69 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

October 28th, 1869. Civil Reckoning.

Stations	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney ...	155	29·892	59·5	66	S.S.W.	3·1	10	77·1	54·4	0·01
Newcastle.	109	29·757	59·7	79	S.	4·0	2	76·5	45·8	0·34
Kiandra ...	4640									
Deniliquin	410	29·725	55·0	56	S.W.	4·0	—	69·1	50·7	0·01

(At 9 a.m.; Max., Minimum and Rain for 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.)

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR OCTOBER 29TH, 1869.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	5.4	6.24	New Moon	6th
Moon	1·20 a.m.	11.36 a.m.	First quarter	13th
Mercury ...	4 31 a.m.	5.7 p.m.	Full Moon	21st
Venus	7.35 a.m.	9.51 p.m.	Last quarter	28th
Mars	6.50 a.m.	8 57 p.m.		
Jupiter ...	7 17 p.m.	5.53 a.m.	Moon's age, 25.5 days.	
Saturn	7 35 a.m.	9 35 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 1h. 39m.; p.m. 2h. 11m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

October 27.—Oberon, for Newcastle; Heather Bell, for Sydney; Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
Oct. 28.	8.30 a.m.	S.	Fresh, and raining.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and cloudy.
	5 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 28.

Station	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland.				
Townsville ...				
Inkermann ...	NW. Fine			
Woody Island	WNW. Fine			
Bowen ...	N. Fine			
Clermont ...	SW. Fine			
Waverley ...	Calm. Very hot			
Nebo ...	SE. Very hot			
Rockhampton	Calm. Fine			
Hawkwood ...	SW. Fine			
Maryborough .	NW. Fine			
Gayndah ...	N. Fine.			
Brisbane ...	W. Fine, clear			
Toowoomba ...	SW. Fine.			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield ...	SW. Fine			W. Fine.
Grafton ...	SE. Like rain			SE. Cloudy
Glen Innes ...	W. Fine			SW. Fine
Inverell ...	W. Fine			SW. Fine
Pt. Macquarie	SE. Showery			SE. Showery
Armidale ...	W. Cloudy	26·850	68	SW. Fine
Tamworth ...	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Gunnedah ...	NW. Fine			W. Cloudy
Narrabri ...	NE. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Murrurundi ...	Calm. Fine			W. Cloudy
Singleton ...	Calm. Fine			W. Cloudy
Maitland ...	Calm. Fine, hot			SW. Like rain
Port Stephens.	SE. Showery			S., strong. Raining
Newcastle ...	S. Cloudy	29·836	63°	S. Showery
Windsor ...	SE. Fine			E. Fine
Sydney ...	S. Cloudy			S. Fine
South Head ...	SE. Thick squally			SE. Cloudy
Wollongong ...	SW. Raining, cold			S., moderate. Fine
Kiama ...	SW. Cloudy.			S., strong. Fine
Goulburn ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood ...	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Araluen ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Moruya ...	E. Fine			E. Fine
Queanbeyan ...	W. Fine			W. Fine
Bombala ...	SW., strong Fine			SW. Showery
Cooma ...	SW. Cloudy			W. Dull
Eden ...	SW. Stormy			SW. Cloudy
Yass ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Tumut ...	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Kiandra ...	SSE. Sharp frost	28·532	43°	Calm. Cold
Albury ...	Calm. Fine			[illegible]
Mt. Victoria ...	Calm. Fine			
Bathurst ...	SW. Cloudy	27·702	58°	SW. Fine
Mudgee ...	W. Fine			W. Fine
Wellis ...	Calm. Cloudy			W. Cloudy
Murriwa ...	Calm. Fine			S. Fine
Wellington ...	S. Fine			S. Fine
Dubbo ...	Calm. Fine			W. Fine, warm
Orange ...	SW. Fine			SW. Cool, fine
Forbes ...	NW. Fine			NW. Fine
Young ...	W. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	W. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Urana ...	WSW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ...	SW. Fine, clear	29·780	57°	Calm. Fine
Hay ...				S. Fine
Moulamein ...	N. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald ...	NW. Fine			SSW. Fine
Euston ...	SW. Fine			SW. Fine
Wentworth ...	S., fresh. Fine.			S. Fine.
Victoria.				
Melbourne ...	SSW. Squally.			
Queenscliff ...	SSW. Fine			
Cape Schanck ...	S. Fine			
Cape Otway ...				
Portland ...	S. Fine.			
S. Australia				
Guichen Bay ...	SW. Fine	30·144	60°	
Adelaide ...	S. Cloudy	30·051	57·9	
M'Donnell Bay	S. by E. Dull			

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1869.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday,

Mr. A. Campbell's motion for returns as to export bonds for gunpowder and other warlike materials was agreed to; Mr. Owen intimating, however, that it might be a very long time before the return could be prepared and forthcoming.

Mr. Deas Thomson moved a resolution referring to the Standing Orders Committee the recently published papers as to the expenditure of public money, the motion originating in an allusion to the assent of the Legislative Council to the Appropriation Bill as being "technical."

Mr. Owen asked the House not to accede to the motion, as the grounds were, he contended, insufficient for a proceeding of such importance. He contended, on authority, that the word "technical" was a perfectly harmless word, and that amongst other meanings given to it was "statesmanlike;" and on his own part, as a member of the Government, and on behalf of Mr. Samuel, reiterated assurances to the Council that nothing offensive was meant.

Mr. Docker, while he admitted that the word might be very innocent, deprecated its application, and maintained that the case had never been fully put before the Imperial Government by Sir William Denison (1860) or his successors. First, there had been an attempt to show that the Council's objection related to sums which were usually covered by Supplementary Estimates, and now that salaries were only contemplated. He touched upon Lord Belmore's statement that the last matter complained of was unpremeditated, which could scarcely be, as the Executive had resolved to do without the Legislative Council's assent on the 25th February, while the temporary Appropriation Bill referred to only passed the Assembly on the 26th of February. The hon. member concluded by quoting constitutional maxims from the same author as was quoted in Mr. Samuel's minute, which he said appeared more to the purpose.

Mr. Hay thought the motion was too much or too little. He did not see that the Council should waste its strength in a matter of this kind. Nothing would come of the Treasurer's minute, and in all probability the Treasurer's colleagues, not exactly liking the matter, had said "Oh, send it home," and it had been sent. The hon. member took a serious view of the question involved, however, and explained at length the Imperial practice as to the expenditure of public moneys with which the said persons here appeared, from the document before the Council, to be unacquainted.

The President urged the House to accede to the reference to the Standing Orders Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Deas Thomson moved the second reading of the Mercantile Banking Company's Bill.

Mr. Weekes pointed out that as this was not a bank of issue the present banking Act of the colony would not apply to it.

Mr. Deas Thomson said that there had been an omission in the bill which should be rectified.

The bill was read a second time.

The Prince Alfred Park Enclosure Bill, and the Bogan Electorate Bill were severally read a second time; and the Agricultural Company's Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr Owen withdrew the Impounding Bill, on the ground that there were clauses in it which rendered it necessary to have it initiated in the Assembly.

The George-street Bill was again postponed. The Union-street Goulburn Bill was taken through committee, and the House adjourned until Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said:—That there was no record kept of the number of extra hours Mr. Whitton and Mr. Mason have been engaged; that the period of Mr. Eagar's employment by the Council of Education was recorded by a clerk, that Mr. Parkes, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Arnold were present when the engagement of Mr. Eagar was agreed to, and that the Council considered there was no public officer available for the purpose; that, under the Superannuation Act, the annual amount of deductions from official salaries was £9960, and the annual pensions payable were £13,822, whilst the balance of the £10,000 voted by Parliament was only £1152; that six locomotive engines had been ordered from Messrs. Mort, Vale, and Lacey, in addition to the ten tendered for, at a cost, placed on the line, of £19,500; and that there had been three trifling accidents within the last few days on the Southern and Western lines.

Dr. Lang presented a petition from 617 citizens of Sydney, in favour of a new street from George-street by the head of Darling Harbour.

On the motion of Mr. Macleay, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the subject of railway extension.

The House went into committee of Ways and Means.

Dr. Lang resumed the debate on the Budget, and blamed the Opposition for the course of obstruction which they had declared they intended to take, especially as the present state of affairs had been due to their own mismanagement. He denied that the House was in the moribund state it was declared to be in, for he felt himself to be as capable to carry on the public business as he ever was at any time during his presence in the House. He thought the House was in as good a position as ever for dealing with all the matters mentioned in the Governor's speech, especially as there were none of those matters likely to lead to a dissolution. He readily admitted that they might leave the amendment of the representation to the incoming Parliament, but he insisted that it was their duty to pass the Triennial Parliaments Bill. He advocated at some length the repeal of the newspaper postage rate, but, not being well up in questions of finance, he should leave them to be dealt with by other members, merely asserting that he had consulted several merchants, who had declared that the mercantile community as a body were favourable to the Budget of the present Treasurer. He hoped the majority of the House would not allow a dissolution to be forced on until some of the measures so much required had been passed.

Mr. Hoskins said that if money had been squandered by the Cowper Administration, as Mr. Parkes had said, that gentleman had, at all events, had his share of it, since he had accepted salary from the Government as an emigration lecturer. It was easy to account for the expenditure of the increased revenue received by Mr. Cowper, for roads and bridges were formed where none existed before, gaols had been erected, District Courts established, municipalities formed, and railways and telegraph lines constructed. He defended Mr. Samuel from the charges made against him in the speeches made by Mr. Martin and Mr. Eagar; and with regard to the objections urged against borrowing money to pay off the short-dated debentures, he reminded hon. members that it would not have been necessary to do this had it not been that the last Administration had left to the present Government the unenviable legacy of a deficit of £130,000. But for this, the revenue would have been equal to all charges upon it, and it would not have been necessary to ask the House to supplement it by a loan. He accounted for the increase in the land revenue whenever Mr. Robertson came into office, by referring it to the certainty that during his tenure of office the land laws would not be tampered with. He accepted without demur the estimate of Ways and Means submitted by the Treasurer, and thought that, with the additional retrenchment which had been proposed, the revenue would so far exceed the expenditure as to have for the first time a substantial balance on the credit side of the account. Whilst he gave the Government credit for the way in which they had dealt with the finances, he entered his protest against the introduction of a property tax. Instead of such a tax he would relieve the revenue by throwing upon property the expense of keeping up the roads, by which it was enhanced in value. This could be done by the establishment of road trusts, elected by freeholders and householders in the several districts, and having power to assess the property in the district, and being subsidised in the same way as municipalities from the public purse.

Mr. Parkes explained the circumstances under which he had accepted the office of emigration lecturer in England.

Mr. Eagar entered upon the consideration of the Treasurer's statement, examining seriatim the items of proposed revenue, and shewing from these that there was nothing in them to justify the Treasurer in giving up the large amount of revenue he proposed to resign. He was surprised that the Government had not accepted the statement of members of the Opposition that no Estimates should be granted. They were firm in that determination, and the Premier would have been wise had he announced what he intended to do under these circumstances. By this timely notice the Opposition had, at all events, given the Government plenty of time to dissolve the House, to go to the country, and to return and vote the Estimates without any public inconvenience. If, by their folly and persistence, Ministers did not take advantage of this notice, then it would be they, and not the Opposition, who would be to blame. Let the Government consent to a dissolution, and the Opposition would put no impediment in the way of renewing the Stamp Act for another year.

Mr. J. Stewart, looking at the Estimates, found that the expenditure for 1870 was £5700 less than that of 1869; and yet, though this was only a small sum, it was a promise of something greater in the future. The retrenchment was not so large as he could wish, although, perhaps, it was as large as was to be expected under the circumstances. Nor was it the sort of retrenchment he would like to see, for he would have preferred a reduction in official salaries. That, however, would follow, and he thought something might be done in dealing with the Estimates. With respect to the determination of the Opposition not to vote the Estimates, in order to force the Government to a dissolution, he could only say that the Government could not go to the Governor and demand a dissolution until there was a majority against them. A minority could not force a dissolution, neither did he agree with a minority trying to coerce a majority. They had better deal with the business before the House, and leave the Ministry to be dealt with by the constituencies for all their shortcomings.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Chairman leave the chair, and leave be given to sit again on Wednesday next. This was negatived by 22 to 13.

Mr. Walker moved that the Chairman leave the chair. This motion was made shortly after 11 o'clock, and a long discussion, opening up all the various questions involved in the Ministerial policy, ensued.

Mr. Robertson, shortly after 1 o'clock, made a conciliatory speech, and agreed to adjourn the debate to Wednesday next, in the hope that hon. members on the Opposition benches would think over the matter and come to some more reasonable determination, than that which they now announced. For his part, he was prepared, if the Estimates were voted, and the other business gone through as far as practicable, to pledge the Government to call the new Parliament together, in February, March, or April, as might be considered most convenient.

Mr. Parkes explained that the only position taken up by the Opposition was, that this House, with its dissolution so close impending, and the minds of hon. members being distracted in consequence, was not in a position to enter upon the business of the public. On that account he, and those who acted with him, thought these matters should be referred to the constituencies.

After some further discussion, the motion of Mr. Walker was put, and negatived at thirteen minutes past 2 o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, the House resumed, and leave was given to sit again on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at sixteen minutes past 2 a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m.

The movement of certain colonial gentlemen to call for delegates in Westminster from the different colonies can be of little avail beyond exciting greater attention to their affairs. The scheme is simply impossible. Let us look at the position of these gentlemen. Some of them are highly respectable, and have a certain degree of interest in the colonies; but we suspect that for the most part they would find it a problem whether they could obtain a seat in a colonial Legislature, unless by influence strictly local. They are allowed to look after our affairs only while they stand aloof from them, and confine their efforts to representations, petitions, and memorials; but we do not believe the colonies as they now are would accept legislation on hardly any topic from their hands. They may render acceptable service while they deal with colonial produce; but, if they were to propound their opinions of the best mode of administering the public lands or regulating taxation, they would be assailed with a storm of indignation. Mr. Youl, one of the authors of the circular, has earned, or rather merited, the gratitude, not of Tasmania only, but of all the colonies, by his successful effort to naturalise salmon in Australian waters, but his influence over political ideas is certainly not very definite on that account. The Assemblies could hardly agree in the choice of persons to appear at this so-called Pan-Anglican Parliament. We have two parties. Which of these would the colonists trust? In times of great excitement and danger a great public object may combine material of a very incoherent kind, but it is pressure only which seems like unity. We really cannot imagine any topic which enters into colonial policy upon which we could hope for consent, or intrust any party with an absolute direction. Before the ink were dry on the articles of assent the majority would have lost its power, and joint action would be at an end. But the condition of the colonies themselves precludes this united action. Some—like New South Wales—want little that any distant Government can give, except to be let alone. The chance of our agreeing to release trade from its fetters is far greater now, since colonies sooner imitate than agree. The power of certain classes in some places is more predominant than at others, and all would be inclined to contend for their own way. It would be useless for a volunteer assembly at Westminster to adopt an opinion even by a large majority if the dissentients stood out against them. If the Home Government were even inclined to follow colonial advice when tendered in a collective form, we rather fear that it would never be so given. When some single object is sought—such as the stoppage of transportation—a definite aim may unite us in one useful effort, but deliberations are of little avail where nothing could be defined. If anything could unite the colonies it would be a case where, as in New Zealand, England made war and recalled her troops before it was finished. But in Tasmania we observed two views of these questions have been set out in separate strings of resolutions, demanding measures absolutely in opposition.

In the circular, the phrase "Mother Country" is several times repeated. To this the *Times* objects. It implies a relation of authority and dependence. It implies an obligation on both sides. We do not think it is improper to express the relation which, though command has ceased, admits of affection. Motherhood is not a case of milk alone.

We fear that our friends at home read our newspapers too literally. We have nothing to complain of, and at present make no complaints. We want nothing from England, and we desire no share in her government. The course of our commerce will follow the old channels if they are let alone. The settled feeling of the colonies attaches great value to a moderate exercise of Imperial authority as clearly necessary and for the common good. If this were put into new forms and subjected to new conditions, it would be resisted, because, like all the rest of the world, we like old ways better than untried ones. It appears to us that the only prevailing idea of colonies is to manage their own affairs. We must have a very strong impulse of necessity or a clear assurance of benefit before we can consent to place our destinies in the hands of other colonies; and this must be whenever union goes beyond the name. The English Press has admonished the colonies not to be alarmed! England is not going to do anything desperate! The Colonial Empire is not going to be cast away as a thing of naught. We never believed it would, if time for reflection were allowed. We may appeal from John Bull drunk to Mr. Bull sober. But there have been miserable aberrations. People have talked of a colonial empire won for England at a trifling cost, planted by adventurous colonists, and which wafts on every tide the abounding affluence of the new to the old world, as if it were only a burden and a bore, and to be vilely cast away! Never was a country so richly repaid for outlay; never did any nation possess such a priceless boon. The English nation, however, knows very little of what makes her the wonder and envy of the world.

The union of the colonies for any purposes of government is impracticable. They have no cause for union other than as the parts of one empire. We have far less to do with the West Indies than with Fiji, as we shall find before many years are over. The establishment of a petty State at our doors, under the protection of America, may be of far more consequence to our peace and prosperity than the sweeping away of two or three islands, whether from the map of the British Empire or the chart of the world. The suggestions made of raising the colonies to an equality with Imperial Government—that is, making us associates in the Empire, is very alluring to our ambition, but very dangerous to our funds. Some of the speculators talk of an Australian regiment taking a share in any Crimean war which England may wage! We have many dashing young men, but we do not think the colonies can well spare or pay them.

We infer, chiefly from the newspapers, that England has been a good deal embarrassed with her colonies. Perhaps some money may be made out of them, if England sink as low as Spain. A younger speculator may give her a trifle for her territory. We see how great noblemen have lately got rid of their paternal estates, and how the Jews have bought them up; and some nations may have a bargain. England can then, like John Wesley, sing, when not too far gone, "No foot of land do I possess,"—a blessed state of exemption from care—no border wars, no insurgent natives, no saucy assemblies. England may then be happy, and, like her illustrious prototype, go into the tulip line.

After all, it is a sorrowful thing to see that which has adorned a diadem in the snout of swine—to see the grandest Empire ever created descend to the schedule of a peddling merchant by whom everything is valued according not to what it is worth, but what it will bring. Napoleon the First said idealist philosophy would destroy an empire of granite; he himself performed a similar exploit with gunpowder. He must have said the same of the political economy of other men. But there is a destiny in human affairs; and one of the most striking causes of decline is that its first stages are a relief, and that it is only afterwards there is a consciousness of yawning destruction.

The Flower Show (Second Day).—The Horticultural Society's Spring Exhibition, held in the Botanic Gardens, was open again yesterday. The stormy weather with which the city was visited in the morning, and which threatened to continue during the rest of the day, happily cleared off, and left a delightful afternoon, inviting to outdoor recreation. It was gratifying to find that none of the valuable plants in the marquee suffered injury from the rain or wind. In many instances the effect of the change seemed to be to add to their beauty, especially those which had been drooping in the sultry heat of Wednesday, were re-invigorated by the freshness of yesterday's atmosphere, and leaves and flowers assumed a strong and more pleasing appearance. Many of the cut flowers had yielded to an early fate, but if "the fairest and the brightest things are first to fade away," it is a matter of gratulation that Providence has favoured us with a plenitude. The seedy and limp individuals soon gave way to more recently plucked relatives, and all again looked prime and fresh. The public attendance on Wednesday was very numerous, but yesterday, although the second day is usually regarded as the one on which the masses attend, the visitors exceeded in numbers all expectation. The society has been more than ordinarily successful in this exhibition, not only in producing a show of great excellence, but in affording a more general satisfaction to those concerned in its arrangements.

Severe Accident.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Patick M'Grath, a servant in the employ of Mr. Henry Mort, of Darling Point, met with a severe accident whilst riding on the New South Head Road, near Rushcutter Bay. When passing an omnibus the horse he was riding became unmanageable, and swerved to the side of the road, and jammed his rider's right leg against a telegraph post with such force as to break it just above the knee. M'Grath was by Constable Ryan conveyed in a van to the Infirmary, where he was admitted.

Josephine.—We are glad to call the attention of our lady readers to a great improvement in this celebrated kid glove. We understand the original inventors have made arrangements to manufacture it in a class of kid leather superior to any hitherto used, and they have taken the opportunity of having a complete set of new cutting machines made, so that the glove will be a little longer—a want always felt in this article. A *Crown* will be found stamped in one glove, to distinguish it from all other Josephines, and the well-known "F.P.C." trade mark in the other.—*Court Circular*.—Adv. L.

Drapery, Woollens, Hats, Matting, &c., for sale, by auction, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the attention of buyers of the above, to their absolute sale of the above, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

PER AVOCA.

THE R. M. S. Avoca, Captain Farquhar, arrived in Port Jackson yesterday morning, shortly before 10 o'clock, three days before contract time. We have received by her our usual European files of newspapers and correspondence.

[FROM OUR CITY CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur is about to visit our American colonies, and sails this afternoon for Halifax, N. S.

It is reported that General Prim will offer the Crown of Spain to King Luis of Portugal, by which means the Peninsula power would naturally be greatly strengthened, should the two nations agree together as a whole.

There is very little doubt of the fact that negotiations are pending between the Spanish and American Governments, for the independence of Cuba.

The differences between the Sultan and the Viceroy have been virtually settled. The Porte has addressed a very strong letter to the Viceroy, which the latter can readily answer satisfactorily. The Porte appears to have thought that the Pasha was assuming too much of the rights of a Sovereign.

There is a more cordial feeling prevailing towards this country by Americans; for the latter Government having appointed Haggerty, a Fenian, as United States Consul in Glasgow, whom the British Government refuses to recognise, nearly the whole of the American Press denounce the appointment as a mark of ignorance or a wanton insult to Great Britain.

The planters in the Southern States of America have made arrangements for an extensive importation of coolie labourers, to supersede the blacks, who will not work.

Parliament was dissolved on Wednesday. Her Majesty continues to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition. She hopes that the Act for putting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church may promote the work of peace in Ireland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the close of the session, said that the gold coinage of this country was in a most unsatisfactory state, and that the waste under the present system was enormous. Out of 98,000,000 sovereigns since 1850, no less than 44,000,000 have disappeared from circulation. We charge nothing for coinage, and after eighteen years' wear a sovereign loses a great portion of its value and becomes no longer a legal tender. He proposes that the sovereign be reduced 1 per cent. in value, which would assimilate it to the new 25-franc piece of France, to be called the Emperor; and to also the Spanish Doubloon, the American Eagle, and the Prussian Frederic, and thus the way would be opened for a general European coinage.

A new Roman Catholic church has been consecrated at Holloway, which is of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as Archbishop Manning, who, at the close of the ceremonies, alluded to the change of public opinion with regard to the Roman Catholic religion, and argued that the current of public feeling showed a tendency to Roman Catholic ideas and Roman Catholic practices, and a gradual uprising in favour of unity of faith, which would ultimately bring this country under the sway of the Roman Catholic Church.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

There is only one item of domestic news to mention this week, and that is the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent. The supply of money is very great and the demand light, in consequence of the continued dulness in trade.

The Foreign intelligence also is not of an extensive character, but in one case of very considerable importance. The Emperor Napoleon I.'s centenary birthday was celebrated on Sunday, the 15th August, throughout France, and passed off in a most satisfactory manner. The public manifestations of pleasure were enlarged by an act on the part of the Emperor Louis Napoleon of the most humane, wise, politic, and generous character. Early on the morning of that day an Imperial decree was issued granting a free pardon and complete amnesty for all political crimes, misdemeanours, all offences against the press laws, all offences against the laws relating to coalitions and public meetings against the Custom-house indirect taxes, Game and Fishery Laws, National Guard, &c., while a special amnesty was granted for deserters and refractory convicts; another for deserters from the navy, and another for offences against the laws and regulations of the merchant service. Upwards of 1000 soldiers condemned by courts martial had the remainder of their terms of punishment either commuted or remitted, and the like clemency was shown to 1629 convicts detained in the penal establishments at home or in the colonies. Further, an extraordinary distribution of the crosses of the Legion of Honour and medals of military merit, even to members of the Tiers' party, was also announced. It was truly a day of national rejoicing and thanksgiving, for it is an assurance of the forgiveness and oblivion of the past and a pledge of the future. The *Times* lauds the amnesty in no unmeasured terms, and the public journals of France are full of the subject.

The Emperor intended to have visited the camp at Chalons, but was prevented doing so by an attack of rheumatism, but this gave an opportunity of bringing the young Prince Imperial prominently before the world in a new character. H.R.H. took the place of his father, the Emperor. On Sunday, a grand military Mass was celebrated, after which 30,000 soldiers defiled before the Prince, who distributed medals amongst the soldiers.

Marshal Niel, the Minister of War, died on Friday, the 13th August, and his funeral, a public one, took place on Tuesday, the 17th August, at the Church of the Invalides, amid the imposing solemnity of a grand military and ecclesiastical demonstration. General Canrobert headed the troops—50,000 in number.

Marshal M'Mahon, Duke of Magenta, is expected to succeed to the vacant post of Minister of War.

The International Yacht Race for the Emperor's Cup, terminated on Tuesday, 17th August, the course being from Ryde to Cherbourg and back. It was won by the Gunnevere, belonging to Commodore Thelluson; the second in was the Egiria; and the third, the American yacht Dauntless, belonging to Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The latter came in three hours after the first.

Carlist conspiracies in Spain become numerous, causing a great deal of anxiety to the Government. Some hundreds of arrests have been made. Catalonia, Valentia, Alicante, and a very extensive one at Valladolid; and fears are entertained of serious disturbances will occur in Andalusia. A conspiracy is also said to have been discovered at Madrid in favour of the Prince of the Asturias.

The Prime Ministers of Austria and Prussia have got to loggerheads. Some time ago Count Beust, the Austrian Minister, said that his endeavours to promote an amicable understanding between Austria and Prussia had not been favourably received by the latter Power. Baron von Thile, Under Secretary-of-State for Foreign Affairs for Prussia, published a note denying such assertions, and charged Count Beust with the intent to kindle war between the two nations, and to falsely lay the onus upon Prussia. The Vienna journals, of all shades of politics, comment in terms of disapproval of this note, as being without precedent in diplomatic intercourse.

The letter of the Viceroy of Egypt to the note of the Porte is stated to be of a most conciliatory character; and the French and English consuls have expressed to his Highness their great satisfaction at the termination of the differences with the Sultan.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

This is a general holiday period, and, strange to say, even the political world, both at home and abroad, partakes of the character, for a duller and more uninteresting week in the progress of events of a public nature I do not remember. Last week was bad enough, but this is worse.

The only really interesting piece of news to mention relates to the colonies. A meeting of the colonists now in England, but of which no public mention was then made, was, it appears, held to consider the effect of the recent discussion in Parliament, and of the despatches addressed by the Foreign Office to New Zealand and Australia, on the interests of the colonies. A committee was appointed, by whom a circular has been addressed to the several Administrations in Australia, North America, and South Africa and the Mauritius, urging them to send representatives to a conference to meet at Westminster for deliberation, on the relations of the colonies to England, and to one another, when the Home Parliament meets in February next. The whole subject turns upon this one point, that the mother country recognises no responsibility for the welfare or safety of the colonies, unless in the case of a foreign war.

Bishop Sumner has resigned the See of Winchester, and the Right Reverend Thomas Baker Morrell, D.D., has resigned the Coadjutor Bishopric of Edinburgh.

The Bishop of Salisbury is dead. The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Lord Auckland) has been taken seriously ill. He was about to resign. The health of the Bishop or Lichfield has been very bad, but his lordship is now recovering.

Of domestic news there is nothing worth recording.

There has been a panic on the Paris Bourse upon reports of the Emperor being seriously ill, but although several physicians are in attendance, there is nothing serious, and it does not prevent the Empress and the Prince Imperial proceeding to Corsica.

The new French Minister of War is General Lebœuf.

Prince Arthur arrived at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Sunday, the 22nd August, and was cordially welcomed by Sir John Young and Sir Hastings Doyle, and other officials, but there was no public reception until the following day, when addresses were presented to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Honolulu in the Galatea, on his way to Japan, and was cordially received.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

Her Majesty is now enjoying the bracing air of Balmoral. On the anniversary of the birthday of the late Prince Consort, the tenants of the three royal estates met at the Prince's Obelisk, and drank to his memory in solemn silence.

The "great event" of the last few days has been the public anxiety about the state of the health of the Emperor Napoleon. The most conflicting reports have been in constant circulation. Thus, one day the statement has been that his Majesty is very ill; this is contradicted the following day most flatly with the assurance that his Majesty was "quite well" and able to take his usual walk, and that he attended at a council. The following day's report has been that his Majesty did not take his accustomed walk, and was unable to preside at the council, &c. At all events, let what may be the matter with the Emperor, the Empress and Prince Imperial are in Corsica; but there has been an absolute panic on the Paris Bourse, and there is still considerable agitation, with no end of rumours, as to the state of the Emperor.

Every one anticipates that on the death of his Majesty — come when it may — there will be a revolution, or an attempt at one. The Orleanist party will, of course, make a move; and it is also thought that the Prince Napoleon may bid for the throne. In the Senate, on Wednesday, the 1st September, the Prince delivered a speech which has produced some sensation. He urged that the liberty of the Press and of public meeting should receive further development. The following is a summary of the speech:—

"The liberty of the Press and of public meeting should receive further development, and the absence of public confidence displayed in the report of M. Devienne was to be regretted. It was the absence of any public confidence in the report of our statesmen themselves, who regarded the present reforms as an experiment, which prevented them from producing the desired results. They were dangerous enemies of the Empire. He desired that a powerful empire should completely burn its ships; then would a Liberal Empire be constituted. It was requisite to place oneself at the head of a movement rather than to hinder it. He then reviewed the Constitution of 1815 and the *régime* of 1830. He declared that everywhere in England, Austria, and Prussia the liberal bases of Government were the same. Liberty was of all nations. He further argued that no Government should ever hope to disarm political parties; adding that an opposition was necessary for a Government. He reminded the Senate of the expression used by a statesman, that everything could be done with bayonets but sit upon them, and added in the same way, everything can be done with despotism but make it last. He approved the course taken by the Emperor in not having appealed to a *plebiscitum*, on the ground that that step should only be taken at moments of supreme importance. He then entered into a statement of the omissions of the *Senatus Consultum*, and said he wished at least that the Government should be deprived of the faculty of choosing mayors outside the municipal councils. He also demanded the publication of the reports of the sittings of those bodies. He concluded as follows:—'Do not allow yourselves to be alarmed by threats of revolutions, the means to avoid them is to extract from them the good which they offer. It is this means, hitherto unemployed, which the Government is now commencing to adopt, and with which I should like to see it persevere vigorously without being disturbed by political agitation.'"

The Minister of the Interior, in replying to the Prince, said:—

"The foundations of liberty were not laid with the impetuosity of ideas and conduct which ignored all transitional states, and precipitately abandoned the essential prerogatives of power. Public liberties must be successively developed, and he believed the Empire more than any other form of Government to be compatible with liberty."

The Carlist bands have all been at last dispersed in Spain, and Don Carlos is on his way to England.

A new claimant for the Spanish throne is expected to be Prince Augustus of Portugal, brother to the present King, who it is said would, if elected, marry a daughter of the Duke de Montpensier.

The Viceroy of Egypt, in his explanatory reply to the Sultan, expresses a hope that his frank explanations would remove from the mind of the Sultan the unfavourable impressions produced by unjust accusations, and declares that his fidelity is unaltered. The reply of the Grand Vizier to this is said to call upon the Viceroy to sell or transfer to the Porte the first ironclads and breech-loaders ordered in Europe, to keep down his land and sea forces to within the prescribed limits, to keep down the taxation, to publish an annual statement of the finances, to contract no other loans without the sanction of the Porte, and not to enter into any direct negotiations with any foreign Governments.

The news of the victory of the Oxford over the Harvard crew was received at New York at 1 p.m. on Friday, the day of the race, which is equal to 6 p.m. Greenwich time. The American Press are full of the details and comments on the subject, but the whole of them express their lively sense of the fair and hospitable treatment the Harvard crew met with.

H. R. H. Prince Arthur arrived at Prince Edward Island on Saturday, the 28th August.

The insurrection has not been yet put down in Cuba, and conflicting reports are current as to the negotiations for the purchase or independence of the Island through the agency of the United States.

The Albert Insurance Company has collapsed, with liabilities of £8,000,000, and the disastrous results will be worse than those which followed the fall of Overend and Gurney. The directors have "played ducks and drakes" with the concern, and thereby ruin thousands upon thousands of persons. Some more insurance companies, it is said, must also be closed up.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

A new "sensation" has lately risen up. Mrs. Beecher Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a thrilling tale of negro life, &c., has written, in a recent number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, an article professing to be the true history of the life of Lady Byron. She founds her statements of the same upon some intimacy with the late Lady Byron, and an alleged written statement given to her by the same to read, and which she says she did read whilst in a great state of excitement some thirteen years ago, and returned to Lady Byron. Upon this slender foundation Mrs. Stowe says that the true cause of the separation of Lord and Lady Byron was the knowledge possessed by the latter that her husband was carrying on an incestuous intercourse with his half-sister, Augusta. The matter has been the chief subject of private conversation everywhere, and Mrs. Stowe is condemned for her "sensational" article, and her want of taste and decency, as well as breach of confidence. Defenders of Lord Byron have sprung up in all directions, but the stab and its sting cannot be wholly removed. The lawyers to Lady Byron and her family say that under her will all papers of every kind have been sealed up and placed in the hands of her trustees.

The discovery of diamonds in New South Wales has produced some ferment amongst both the merchants in the trade in precious stones, and also amongst a certain class of speculators, and I have reason to believe that one or more gentlemen proceed either by the present mail, or will do so by the next, with a view to see how the discovery can be turned to good account.

Her Majesty is on a visit to Loch Lomond, the scene of Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

The *Times* of this day, September 10, has an article upon the subject of the action of the several colonial Governments upon the present position of the Home Governments towards them. In the article allusion is made to a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, which goes very pointedly to the matter. The writer says that the attitude of the Imperial Government towards its colonial dependencies is watched with deep interest in every quarter of the globe, and the colonists, he adds, ask why they should be summarily deprived of the protection of her Majesty's forces; that so long as the colonies owe allegiance to the mother country, so long have they a right to its protection.

Is the time approaching when the colonies grown strong in will, power, trade, and wealth, will throw off the supremacy of the Home Government? It most certainly must be confessed that the Home Government is throwing off the claims of her children. The simple question for consideration by this Government should be—are our colonies able to defend themselves? Then follows the natural sequence from the colonies, "If we are able to defend ourselves, we are quite capable of governing ourselves, and want no Imperial authority for our actions."

The matter is one of momentous importance, and cannot now be shelved, but must be dealt with promptly, decisively, and energetically.

There has been a fearful catastrophe at a coal mine in America, but all the particulars at present known appear in "our summary."

THE MOTHER COUNTRY AND HER COLONIES.

THE following has appeared in all the London morning papers:—

SIR,—You will scarcely be surprised to learn that recent discussions in Parliament and despatches from the Colonial-office have produced a very uneasy feeling amongst colonists generally and those interested in colonial affairs. The following letter has been prepared for transmission to the respective Governments of all the principal British colonies, and has already been sent forward to those of Australasia, North America, and South Africa. We should feel grateful for its insertion in your journal, as we believe that the real condition of the question should without delay be brought under the notice of the public generally.

We remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

JAMES A. YOUL,
HENRY SEWELL, } Honorary Secretaries.
H. BLAINE,

Palace Hotel, Westminster, August 24, 1869.

"Palace Hotel, Westminster, August 13.

"Sir,—At a meeting of influential colonists in England, held on the 4th instant, it was resolved 'that a committee be appointed with the view (amongst other things) of communicating with the different colonial Governments in reference to the present state of relations between the mother country and her colonies.' The occasion which gave rise to the above meeting was the announcement of a policy by the home Government towards her colonies (applied to the particular case of New Zealand) which appeared to demand consideration from all persons interested in the welfare of the colonies, and in the maintenance of the connection between them and the mother country. The policy so announced appears to be this—that (except to the extent of partial protection in case of war with civilised Powers), the mother country recognises no responsibility for their welfare or safety, nor any obligation to help them, even in circumstances of great danger and pressing need. It would be out of place here to discuss the wisdom or equity of such a policy, which seems to point, as an ulterior result, to a severance of the connection between the colonies and the mother country, perhaps hurriedly and in an unfriendly spirit, disastrous alike to the mother country and the colonies. To the colonies themselves the disclosure of such a policy opens a new view of the relations of the mother country towards them, and each colony will necessarily regard it as bearing on its own interests and future destinies; but all alike are concerned in endeavouring to avert, if possible, so great an evil. But they have no means of acting on, or influencing, the councils of the Imperial Government. It appeared to the meeting, in these circumstances, that steps should be taken, if possible, to bring the different colonial Governments (those in particular in which responsible government has been established) into conference with each other upon a matter so grave and of common interest. It cannot but be admitted that the interests of the colonies in relation to the mother country are not adequately secured under the present system of administration of colonial affairs. The constitution of the Colonial Office is ill-adapted for carrying on friendly intercourse with the colonial Governments, or representing their wants and wishes, whilst the attention of the British Parliament is absorbed in affairs of immediate concern to the mother country. Various suggestions have been made for remedying the evils pointed out—as, for example, to obtain representation for the colonies in Parliament; to constitute an Imperial congress charged with special functions, in which the colonies should take part, to place those colonies in which responsible government has been established upon the footing of foreign Governments as regards diplomatic intercourse; to place the administration of colonial affairs under the management of a board constituted somewhat upon the model of the India Board. To some of these plans objection may be made. Other plans may be suggested. We do not take upon ourselves to discuss them; our object is, if possible, to make arrangements by which the colonies themselves, through properly authorised representatives, may meet and confer upon them, with the view of urging on the Imperial Government with the weight due to their combined opinion such changes in the present administration of colonial affairs as may appear desirable. To further this object, it has been suggested that a conference of colonial representatives, duly authorised by the respective Governments of those colonies in which responsible government has been established, should be held in London. As the Imperial Parliament will meet probably in February next, it is thought the proposed conference may conveniently be held about that time. Our object in addressing you is to submit the foregoing suggestions for the consideration of your Government, and (should you concur in them) to invite you to instruct one or more persons to represent your Government at the proposed conference with authority to concur in recommending measures for the consideration of the Imperial Government. It will give the committee, on whose behalf we write, pleasure to be instrumental in any way, in promoting an object which they feel to be of deep concern to the welfare of the colonies. We shall be glad to receive from you a reply at your earliest convenience, accompanied with any intimation of your views upon the subject with which you may favour us. We remain, Sir, your most obedient servants,

"(Signed) JAMES A. YOUL,
HENRY SEWELL, } Honorary Secretaries."
H. BLAINE,

DEMANDS OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

The Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops have published a series of resolutions adopted at their late meeting at Maynooth College on the education and land questions. They condemn the mixed system of education, and in particular oppose the perpetuation of it by making Trinity College a mixed college. They ask a distinct college, and complete secular education on purely Roman Catholic principles, a share of the funds of the Royal and endowed schools, and a rearrangement of the Queen's Colleges on the Denominational principle. They add a general resolution on the land question, expressing their belief that its settlement is essential to the peace of the kingdom.

CARDINAL CULLEN AND THE NATIONAL SYSTEM.

Cardinal Cullen, flushed with the victory over the Church of Ireland, for which conquest he has ordered public thanksgivings in Dublin, on three days in the middle of next month, has proceeded to a new act of domination. He has denounced the National schools, not sparing to use vulgar phrases in doing so, and he has announced that he will deny the sacraments of his own Church to those who send their children to the Government places of education. The arrogance is offensive, and it is not impossible that Dr. Cullen may be found to have gone rather too far, for when Parliament creates institutions, and a priest menaces with curses those who desire to avail themselves of them, it may be a question whether the nation will not expect Parliament to protect those whom it invites.

THE IRISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Irish Episcopalians are rallying in earnest for the re-endowment of their Church, by means of voluntaryism, and large subscriptions are being raised—one gentleman has already given £10,000. The prelates at present are not doing much beyond recommending prayer, which is of course perfectly proper; but the laity are calling upon them to work as well as pray, and to take immediate steps for getting together a Synod which may choose the governing body prescribed by the disestablishing Act.

DR. CUMMING AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Cumming has already made it known that he means to attend the Pope's Council, at least if he can get a safe-conduct, for it seems from a letter he has addressed to the *Times*, that his presence at Rome depends in some measure upon his being assured that he will not be dealt with as John Huss was. How the doctor wrote to Archbishop Manning, and how the Archbishop sent him a courteous reply and a copy of one of his books, has been some time a matter of history, but it was not previously known that Dr. Cumming had addressed the Pope himself in the accustomed ecclesiastical Latin and form. The following is a translation of the letter:—"Holy Father,—You have been pleased to invite to the Œcumenical Council the Protestants and others who are divided and separated from the Church of Rome. We are heartily grateful for the invitation, and are earnestly desirous to be present in the council. During the course of the year I have sent many letters to the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, in order to get information as to the extent to which liberty of speaking will be granted to us. The most reverend and learned doctor, with much courtesy, replied to me on this point in these words:—'I am unable to give you any answer as to the mode of proceeding. The supreme authority alone can furnish you with that.' For this reason, Holy Father, I earnestly beseech you to be pleased to inform me whether, in the approaching council, we shall be allowed the liberty of speaking, and bringing forward the reasons for which we Protestants are separated and divided from the Church of Rome.—I am your Holiness's obedient servant, John Cumming, D.D., Presbyter of the Scotch Church." The Holy Father has not yet replied, but in case his reply is of a favourable character Dr. Cumming does not doubt that he will get it in time to be at Rome for the opening of the council. "I am persuaded," he says to the *Times*, "that if you send, as you no doubt will, a reporter to the successive meetings of the council, he will not be able to report any language used by me or the others inconsistent with the courtesy we owe or the respect we feel to the Sovereign Pontiff and the assembled prelates."

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The re-arrangement of the Australian Mail Service, to which I alluded in my last letter, has been carefully considered. The advantages which would result from a longer period being allowed for replies to letters are great enough to be worth obtaining, even at a considerable increase in the expenditure. It is proved that all the benefits anticipated from such a concession could be secured. Each colony of Australia and also New Zealand would be brought within the mail arrangements not only for receiving, but for answering letters. The gold from each settlement would also likewise be brought without delay or needless loss of time. The objections to the scheme appear exclusively of a financial character, and have been considered by the P. and O. Co. An additional steamer would, as now, have to be placed on the line, or kept as a reserve at Sydney in case of accident. The course of post between London and Sydney would naturally be increased from 107 to 124 days, which would allow of an interval for answering letters of 19 days in London, and 16 days in Sydney, instead of 4 days as at present. The months of April, May, June, and July would be excepted, when the period at the latter port would be reduced to twelve days. The longest interval allowed between the arrival and departure would be at Melbourne, where twenty-two days would occur, but the Victorian Government can surely have no cause of complaint when the benefit to the other colonies and to England is considered. I hope to hear that some agreement has been come to before my next lettter; but it is almost impossible to effect anything here except the colonies agree among themselves. I know the disposition of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company is to meet the colonists so as to secure the passenger and bullion traffic in a bold and liberal manner. The improved service would cost them £10,000 per annum extra in coals alone; but they are not unmindful of their position in a prospective sense, and would be only too glad to find themselves in a business where unanimity of feeling and identity of interests would conduce to improvements, and a state of efficiency that would render fair and equitable competition almost an impossibility.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

A paragraph, copied from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, has been going the round of the papers to the effect that the lessee of the Melbourne Theatre (Mr. Coppin) had authorised Mr. Shoesmith to make terms with twelve of the crack professionals to proceed to Australia and play a series of matches. The names of certain players were mentioned, and it was stated that they were to leave Liverpool on September 20. We are desired, says the *Sporting Life*, by Mr. Shoesmith to say that this announcement is premature. No arrangement has at present been concluded; but the Northern men—A. Shaw, Emmett, Atkinson, Rowbotham, W. Oscroft, and J. Smith—have expressed their readiness to go on the terms offered. Mr. Shoesmith has not yet, however, received a definite answer from the Southern men, but that gentleman has to see them at Eastbourne by previous appointment. Besides the players, Mr. Shoesmith is desirous of having Mr. W. G. Grace to represent English cricket at the antipodes, but that gentleman is, we hear, reluctant to forego his chance of passing his examination next April, and therefore it is doubtful whether he will accompany the team. His brother (Mr. G. F. Grace) is, however, quite willing to go. The Southern men wanted to complete the party are—Jupp, Humphrey, Southerton, Pooley, and Willsher (captain); and we shall be glad to hear of terms being arranged, and a thoroughly representative eleven being dispatched to Australia.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY—PETITION TO WIND UP.

The following letter was forwarded to the *Times of India* on 30th September, for publication by the Officiating Secretary of Indian Branches of the European Assurance Society:—

"Sir,—I am instructed by the Directors of the Bombay Branch of the European Assurance Society to communicate to you, by consent of the gentlemen who received the message, the following extracts from a telegram from London, dated 23rd instant:—'Three petitions to wind up European Assurance. . . . Petitions to be heard second October. . . . both shareholders and policy-holders will be heard.' The Bombay directors consider it due to those interested in the European Assurance Society to give the above information; at the same time, they desire to intimate that they have not received any advice of the above themselves. They are, however, in a position to state that the condition of the Bombay branch is most prosperous and satisfactory, and the funds invested in Government securities only; but as to the general position of the society, they can only speak from the printed reports and statistics furnished by the directors in London at a meeting held on the 13th May last, and from the speech of the chairman (Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.) on that occasion.—I am, &c., C. J. WALLIS, Asst., Secy. Indian Branches Eur. Assurance Society. Bombay, 30th September, 1869."

The *Times of India* then remarks:—"So far as can be seen at present, it is pretty much the story of the Albert over again—the London business propped up by the Indian branches. It appears to be the same in kind, though we hope it may be different in degree. As regards the Bombay branch, its position is undoubtedly beyond all cavil. It has been doing an excellent business, and the directors have taken care to invest all the funds in Government securities. The greatest care has also been taken by the local Board and by Dr. Hunter, their medical referee, in the selection of lives. The Bombay directors must be believed implicitly, when they state, as they do in the secretary's letter, that they are altogether unaware what has brought about the state of affairs disclosed by the telegram from London, and know nothing of the position of the society's head-office, and its position as a whole, beyond what they were told in the London directors' annual report, published on the 13th of May last. No balance-sheet was furnished, but the statistics given showed an apparently flourishing business. The Chairman's (General Sir F. Smith, K.H., F.R.S.,) speech represented everything as sound and satisfactory, and his speech was, in appearance at least, honest and straightforward. 'We, the directors,' said he, 'are desirous of concealing nothing from you, we take you on all occasions into our confidence, and are desirous of being guided by you at these general meetings.' The figures show that £538,298 11s. 10d. was received as premiums during the year, and £257,147 14s. 7d. was paid as life and guarantee claims, including bonus additions. The gross revenue from all sources amounted to £368,502 19s. 6d. It appeared, however, from the speech of another member of the Board, that there were a good many bad lives on the books, men over 70, who could not stand 'a piercing east wind,' or 'a little excess of any kind.' Yet, he said, a few years would clear these off, and then everything would be well. This speaker, however—as the Albert Directors deprecated 'publishing'—begged for 'peace and quiet' in the following pathetic terms:—'But, gentlemen, there is one thing to be borne in mind; as I have said before, we want peace and quiet. Give us peace and quiet, which we implored of you at the last meeting, and we will give you economy in every possible way.' What, if all was well, was the urgent necessity for this 'peace and quiet?' Another speaker considered the prospects of the society good in the extreme. The business in the United States and Canada had been given up; but, 'in the Indian Branch alone, which had only been established four years, they had a life business of over £120,000, and during the whole of those four years—to show the care with which the directors selected their lives—even in India they had not had a single claim made upon them for death.' Other equally assuring statements were made by the accountant—'the Nestor of the institution,' and, seeing the very peculiar relations (for there hardly are any) that subsist between these London boards and the colonial boards, what has there been to raise the least suspicion in the breasts of the most wary directors here? Indeed we know that one of them, finding the Albert fail him, insured in the European for a very large sum only the other day. Also, only a few months ago, the secretary here, who had been in the London office for years, and believed he knew exactly how the society stood, insured his life for a large sum. These things show how little any such sad news was expected in Bombay, and what was the confidence felt in the concern by those who had the conduct of the Bombay business.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY FAILURE.

The collapse of the office, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, was clearly due to a reckless extension of business. Nothing seems to have been thought of except how to multiply the amount of premiums, without reference to the liabilities thereby incurred:—"Not content with the issue of individual policies, the managers launched out into wholesale purchases of assurance contracts. One company after another was thus absorbed, but while the annual sum of premiums was enlarged, the expenditure expanded also, and at a ruinous rate. The secret of this policy is not far to seek. Mr. Kirby, the manager, was mainly paid by a per-centage on the premiums; and every amalgamation was celebrated by a distribution of douceurs among the gentlemen concerned. In one case £25,000 was so divided between three officials of a bought-up company, the directors also pocketing their £200 a piece. As much as £15,000 is said to have been awarded to Mr. Sheridan in another instance, and Mr. Price, the actuary, said he could read a long list of grants of this kind to different persons."

The *Daily News* points out that for seven years the company was steadily losing money until the total reached £1,298,333, and yet during all those years the Albert was held forth to assurers as the best and most successful of offices, and to keep up the delusion, dividends and bonuses were distributed to the amount of more than £90,000:—"A circular was issued to certain of the recipients of bonuses in 1863, in which extraordinary credit is claimed for the scrupulous care with which the distribution of bonuses is kept within safe limits. 'Some offices,' it is said, 'have gone to extremes in reference to bonuses, and have vied with each other as though it were of more importance that an office should declare a large bonus than that it should be well able to meet its claims by deaths, thereby perverting the real object of life assurance. The Albert will not be dragged into this undue competition, but will secure business safely, and in spite of it.'"

To the question, why was this disastrous business so recklessly and perseveringly carried on? the answer must be—Because it suited the purpose of the late manager:—"While the policy-holders, annuitants, and shareholders were being undone, Mr. G. G. Kirby was taking handsome per-centages and buying freehold estates. Mr. Kirby was the original projector of the company; under its various titles it was always his company. He prescribed the deed of settlement which made him managing director for life, with a right to £5 per cent. upon all premiums received, besides minor advantages, such as a salary of £400 a year and a residence in Waterloo-place. Now, the figures given in the report enable us to see how this arrangement worked as regards Mr. Kirby. In 1855, the premiums amounted to £14,037, and Mr. Kirby's commission was £700. The next year, the first amalgamation—that with the Beacon—took place, whereupon the premiums rose to £17,102, and Mr. Kirby's commission to £850. In 1857 the National Guardian Assurance, the London and County, and Times Companies were amalgamated, and the premiums rose to £52,000, and Mr. Kirby's commission to £2600. In 1858 the Bank of London Association was absorbed, and the premiums rose to £69,000, and Mr. Kirby's commission, to £3450; all these commissions being in addition to Mr. Kirby's salary, and collateral advantages of his position. In 1867, however, the directors seemed to have got alarmed; besides losing money with frightful rapidity they got deeply into Mr. Kirby's debt, and were obliged to come to a sort of compromise with their terrible creditor. There are people, probably, to whom it will be some satisfaction to read in Mr. Price's report that of the debts due by the company to general creditors, 'about £14,000 is due to the estate of the late Mr. George Goldsmith Kirby.'"

"THE TRUE STORY OF LADY BYRON'S LIFE."

A great sensation has been produced by Mrs. Beecher Stowe's vindication of Lady Byron, or, as she calls it, "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," which commences the September number of "Macmillan's Magazine," and has caused the sale of many extra thousands of copies of that periodical. Mrs. Stowe professes to have the authority of Lady Byron herself for the statements she promulgates, and if what she says be true, an addition must be made to the list of those who may be classed as the "brightest, basest, meanest of mankind," in the person of the "great" Lord Byron. What the grounds were which caused the separation between Lord and Lady Byron has always been a mystery; though it has been generally understood that Lady Byron's cold, methodical, and unappreciating temperament—so little in accordance with the poet's ecstacy—was the cause. Lord Byron himself drew his wife's picture as Donna Inez in "Don Juan," and gave currency to the notion, while his own beautiful "Fare thee well" and other poems were supposed to express the feelings of his own nature, which met with no return from his ill-matched wife. Mrs. Stowe's paper, which, if true, disposes for ever of these illusions, will be read with world-wide interest, and a full *resumé* of it will be found in our Literary Supplement, with some very important comments. It is but right to say that Mrs. Stowe's version is not accepted universally as a true statement of the case; on the contrary, in many quarters the greatest doubts are expressed, both as to her alleged facts and her deductions from them. Perhaps the strongest testimony to the substantial accuracy of her tale is, that the lawyers of Lady Byron's grandchildren, who complain in the strongest manner of Mrs. Stowe for publishing the statement, and impugn her motives and good taste in doing so, very carefully avoid committing themselves to a denial of the main allegations, but only say that the "whole truth" has not been told. The question has excited a lively controversy, and the probable result will be that Lady Byron's statement, which she confided to certain trustees for publication whenever they thought fit, will be brought out, under the care of some well-known literate, on whom the world can rely to let the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, be known. Mr. John Forster's name has already been mentioned.

PREMATURE BURIAL.

A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funebres, shows that the fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-three hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was examined. It was then discovered that the winding-sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its fold, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the coffin were some marks made with the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstance of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady had been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevals in the neighbourhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

THE CHARGE AGAINST PROFESSOR RISLY.

The investigation of the charge against Professor Risly was heard on September 2, at the Marlborough-street Police-court. The little girl Mason, alleged to have been assaulted, appeared and gave a minute account of the way in which she had been pursued, and of the allurements held out to her by the prisoner to accompany him to the theatre and to different shops and coffee-houses. Her mother's statement showed that the child was not yet thirteen years of age. Confirmatory evidence of the testimony of the little girl and of the principal witness was given by two police officers. No attempt was made to refute it. It was intimated on the part of the accused that the defence would be his previous unblemished character. He had no recollection of what had occurred on the day in question, and it was suggested that he was under the influence of liquor. He was committed for trial, but substantial bail was accepted.

FIRE AT DAY AND MARTIN'S.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Friday night, September 3, a fire was discovered in the blacking establishment of Messrs. Day and Martin, Holborn. The premises consisted of offices fronting the street, and a manufactory, separated from the fore part by an open court-yard. It was in the manufactory that the fire broke out, and the inflammable character of the materials with which the place was stored soon created an extraordinary body of flame. The building extended from Holborn to Eagle-street, several hundred feet in depth, and when the firemen arrived the whole interior, from end to end, was one mass of flame. A very large force of engines was summoned to the spot, and an immense volume of water poured into the building from several points; but all the efforts of the firemen failed to reduce the flame until it had almost exhausted itself; and then the outer walls and iron girders of floor and roof were all that remained. About 1 o'clock the fire was extinguished, the premises being a total wreck. The loss to the firm is covered by insurance. The fire was attended by a fatal result. A man, named Evans, who had been courageously assisting to arrest the progress of the fire, was precipitated, some time after the flames had been got under, into a tank of vitriol, and died in a few hours.

A STRANGE TALE.

A strange tale is told about the U.S. frigate Sabine at Cherbourg. It is said that a train was discovered to the magazine, which in a few seconds would have "sauté'd" the vessel. An immediate investigation was made, twenty-two of the crew were put in irons, and the frigate standing out to sea, seven were hanged at the yard-arms, in sight of the boatmen on shore. The tale is a startling one, and has since been contradicted.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY ACCIDENT IN AMERICA.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWO LIVES LOST.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 8.

A dreadful calamity occurred on Monday at Plymouth, in Pennsylvania, in the coal region of Avondale. The colliery had not been in use for some time on account of the labourers being on strike, but they resumed work on Monday, when a shaft more than 300 feet deep caught fire at the bottom, from the ventilating furnace timbers being dry. In a few moments the entire shaft and buildings above were in flames. The fire continued for some hours, and rubbish fell down and choked the shaft. Two hundred and two men and boys who were in the mine are believed to have been suffocated. Access has not yet been got to them. Two men sent down the shaft last night were suffocated. Great distress is manifested at the pit mouth, which is surrounded by hundreds of weeping relations.

Efforts have been made to-day to force air down the shaft by a steam fan. An attempt is also being made to effect an entrance to the colliery from an adjacent colliery by drilling a hole from one gallery to another. Nothing is yet known of the unhappy persons inside, but all are believed to be dead.

SEPTEMBER 9.

To-day, after much hard work, the explorers in the coal mine at Plymouth, in Pennsylvania, penetrated the inner chamber, and found that every collier in the workings had perished. The bodies were brought to the surface, when it was found they numbered 202. Several persons were overcome by the carbonic acid gas during the explorations, but all of them were resuscitated. The scene was most painful at the colliery, where the weeping relatives of the dead had assembled. All work is stopped in that part of the coal region in which the mine lies. The dead were placed in one chamber. The bodies were not burnt, and were easily recognisable. All had evidently died from suffocation.

A heavy gale occurred at Boston on Wednesday evening. The Colosseum was partially destroyed, several buildings injured, and steeples blewn down. One man was killed. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 dollars.

Bodies are still being brought up from Avondale mine.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The *Times of India* of 1st of October says:—Dr. Livingstone is safe—at least he was so four months ago. The various interesting speculations by Sir Roderick Murchison and others as to the probability of the great explorer being likely to emerge on the western coast of Africa, or to make his way northward, are now superseded. Information that may be relied on has been received here, to the effect that the Doctor arrived at Ujiji about last May. If he was then in tolerable strength—and there is no intimation to the contrary—he need not be long, after the report, in arriving at the coast. That place is toward the northern end of Lake Tangynika, and, as will be remembered, is the station to which supplies were to be first sent to him after leaving Zanzibar—now nearly three years ago; but he was heard of at Ujiji, if we mistake not, before his last disappearance. How far he may have penetrated west or north, or whether, as Mrs. Burton surmised, he may have been detained in the kingdom of Cazembe, to the south-west of Tangynika, are interesting questions which we may now hope to have cleared up by himself, and they will be forgotten for awhile amidst the glad sense of relief with which news of the intrepid traveller's safety will be received throughout the civilised world.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

A farmer, named Hunter, was shot dead on August 30, near his own house, while driving on his car. The assassin lodged two pistol bullets in his head. Hunter is said to have given offence by levying a decree on a tenant. Two arrests have been made on suspicion. An inquest was held on the body on August 31, when the jury found that the deceased came to his death by being wilfully murdered by a gunshot wound. The prisoners were remanded. The remains of the deceased were interred in the Newport Presbyterian burying-ground, and were followed to the grave by a long line of cars and other vehicle. The magistrates have held a meeting, Sir George O'Donel presiding, and commenced a reward fund. A few minutes after Mr. Hunter was shot, and within 300 yards of the same spot, Francis P. Vaughan, son of Colonel Vaughan, was fired at and escaped uninjured.

CHAINED UP FOR SIXTY YEARS.

A shocking case of cruelty to a lunatic has just come to light in Leicestershire. In consequence of certain information, a gentleman sent by the Commissioners of Lunacy, accompanied by Mr. J. Buck, medical officer of the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum, several magistrates, and a police superintendent, visited a lodge house in the parish of Sheepshed, near Loughborough, occupied by a small farmer named Henry Black. There a shocking spectacle was revealed to them. A poor demented creature, seventy-four years old, with his hands fastened in front of him by handcuffs, and his feet encircled by manacles, occupied a small apartment, being chained to the wall of the room. From the keeper Black it was elicited that the wretched prisoner's name was Bagley Wild, a relative of the late Mr. Wild, J.P., of Costock, Notts. He had been under Black's care for thirty years, and previously in another man's custody for a like period. During the whole of this time he had been kept chained up in the manner described. Black has been receiving £1 a week for his charge, and it is only fair to state he was found well nourished, healthy, and clean. He was never, it seems, relieved from his chains, asleep or awake. When taking his meals he was fastened to a chair, and when he retired to bed at night he was fastened by the chains to the bed, while the handcuffs encircled his wrists. He has now been removed to the Leicestershire and Rutland Lunatic Asylum.

A COUNTESS SHOT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Everyone in Naples has been horrified by the details of a murder which was committed a few nights since in a first-class carriage of the night train to Rome and Florence. The victim was the Contessa Armanda Sartores Ribrandi Cattaneo da Novarra. She came from Voghera, in the north of Italy, to Naples about a fortnight since, and took lodgings at San Paolo, a village near Nola. Here she was in the habit of receiving every evening several officers of a cavalry regiment, among whom was a Lieutenant Negri. One evening last week the cries of the countess were heard, on which the landlord, Signor Contieri, went out on the staircase, fired a shot, and met Negri running down. He then went to the countess, who confessed that she had come to San Paolo in order to see Negri; that after her "society" had left her that evening he visited her, and endeavoured to force her to write a letter to her friends, stating she had committed suicide. On her hesitation to do this he snatched a dagger from her hand, and was in the act of striking her, when the pistol-shot fired by the landlord seemed to paralyse him, and he made his escape. On the next day, several of the officers of the regiment hearing of the affair, came to the house to protect the countess, who determined to return to Voghera the next day. Two officers and the landlord, Contieri, accompanied her as far as Caserta, where they left her, the countess refusing their society any further, adding that she had no longer any fear. On the train arriving at Isoletta, the station on the Roman frontier, the body of the unfortunate woman was found extended on the floor of the carriage, a revolver at her feet, a pistol-shot in her head, and her hands covered with blood and cut as if by glass. More than this is not known at present. Some assert that they saw Negri get into a third-class carriage, dressed as a civilian, in the same train by which the countess left, and that his cap was found near her. If so, he is suspected of having walked along the footboard to her carriage, and of having shot her through the window.

GREAT FIRE AT JANINA, ALBANIA.

The following is from a private letter:—"In the night of the 9th instant, nearly the whole of Janina was burnt to the ground. The fire lasted nine hours, and the bazaar, about 1300 shops, and 300 private houses, were reduced to ashes. No lives were lost, but the destruction of property must have been enormous, for nearly all the goods and provisions which were stored in the bazaar perished. This catastrophe has given a blow to the trade of the town which will long be felt. Many of the merchants have suspended payment, and the Austrian trade especially will suffer, as most of the sums due for imports from that country are still outstanding."

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

On the 27th August this great boat-race between gentlemen from the Harvard University and that of Oxford was decided. It caused the most extraordi-

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easy excitement, and the crowd that assembled to behold the struggle exceeded that of a Derby Day. The challenge, it will be remembered, came from Harvard, whose representatives gallantly came over to contest with Oxford on the Thames. For three weeks before the race, the subject was discussed with a pertinacity that became monotonous. The *Times* gives the following description of the race.

The course having been thoroughly cleared and everything being in readiness, the Oxford and Harvard crews went down to the river shortly before 5 o'clock, the Oxford men to the Leander Club Boathouse and the Harvard men to that of the London Rowing Club, and proceeded to get into their racing craft. The Oxford crew were first afloat and pushed off from the shore about five minutes to 5 o'clock, followed almost immediately by the Americans, both crews coming in for loud and prolonged cheering as they paddled down to the post. Some little time was unfortunately wasted before the two fours were in perfect readiness to go, as owing to an unaccountable oversight, no station boats had been provided from which to hold the sterns of the racing boats preparatory to getting off. At length two skiffs were procured, and, dropping their anchors just ahead of the line of lighters, they were placed in position. The two crews then backed down to them, the Harvard crew taking the Middlesex, a better situation, while the Oxonians were on the Surrey side of them, both boats being immediately opposite the Star and Garter Hotel, at Putney. At ten minutes past 5 the starter—Mr. W. Blaikie, Secretary of the Harvard University Boat Club—prepared to get them off; but, owing to the Oxford crew not being quite ready when asked the question, a few moments of suspense elapsed. At length, at fourteen minutes past 5, the signal was given, and the race commenced. The following were the names and the weights of the crews:—

OXFORD.	st.	lbs.
1. F. Willan, Exeter ..	11	10
2. A. C. Yarborough, Lincoln ..	12	2
3. J. C. Tinné, University ..	13	8
S. D. Darbishire, Balliol (stroke) ..	11	6
J. H. Hall, Corpus (coxswain) ..	7	2
HARVARD.	st.	lbs.
1. J. S. Fay, Boston ..	11	1
2. F. O. Lyman, Hawaiian Islands ..	11	1
3. W. H. Simmonds, Concord ..	12	2
A. P. Loring, Boston (stroke) ..	11	0
A. Burnham, Chicago (coxswain) ..	7	10

The Harvard crew dipped their oars into the water first, but the Oxonians were almost as quickly under way, although not to such good purpose. So rapidly did the Americans get their boat off that, off the Duke's Head, about half way between the Star and Garter and Simmon's yard, they led by half a length, which advantage they had increased to a whole length opposite the London Club Boathouse, the cheers of the American spectators and the counter-cheers of the multitudes creating a deafening uproar. At the Bishop's Creek, on the Middlesex side of the river, the Harvard crew had, if possible, added yet more to their lead, and, as far as we could judge from the steamer astern of them, were clear of Oxford, with a couple of feet to spare. On past the Willows and the site of the Old Half mile Post there was no change—the Harvard crew, who were rowing a very rapid stroke of at least 42 to the minute—holding their advantage, even if they did not slightly add to it. The Oxford crew, on the other hand, were pulling a very steady stroke of, perhaps, 39 to the minute, without hurry or scrambling, and with every appearance of keeping it up all the way; but, nevertheless, their boat appeared to be moving so slowly when compared with that of the Americans, that folks began to look at one another, and to wonder how all this was to end. At Craven Cottage the Oxford crew, as both boats made for the bend to the right, seemed for a moment to be going up to their opponents; but this was more in appearance than reality, and was no doubt owing to the crews, which had hitherto been wide of one another, closing together preparatory to entering the long reach for the Soap Works Point. Indeed, they approached the Harvard boat so rapidly that their coxswain was compelled to edge out a little so as to keep out of danger, and a somewhat too free use of his left-hand rudder-line caused his boat to lose way and ground at the same time, the Harvard crew at this moment leading by something over a length. At the upper end of the garden of Craven cottage, the Harvard coxswain, apparently not liking the slack water under the Middlesex shore, sheered outwards, and bored the Oxford crew towards midstream, the latter giving way at once. This little bit of manœuvring gave the American boat a further advantage, so that off the Grass Wharf, just above the Cottage, they led by a length and a quarter, or thereabout. Below Rosebank Villa, and while the two boats were crossing the water for the point on the Surrey shore below Hammersmith, the Oxford crew drew up slightly, and the pace of the Harvard men seemed to diminish a trifle, but this idea was immediately dispelled by their once more drawing away from Oxford as they passed the Crab Tree, the American boat being well steered out nearly in the centre of the river, where the flood tide was less spent than closer in shore, where the Oxonians were taken. Consequently, for a short distance it appeared as if the Harvard crew were about to leave the Oxford men altogether astern, and many and anxious were the inquiries addressed to those who were supposed to be well versed in aquatic matters as to their opinion of the probable result of the race, which certainly now looked anything but favourable to the English crew, this being just above the Crab Tree and some distance below the clump of trees adjoining the Soap Works, on the Surrey shore. In rounding the point below Messrs. Cowan's Wharf, the aspect of affairs underwent an important and very marked change, the Oxford crew once more beginning to hold their own, and as the two boats breasted the Soap Works perceptibly gaining on the Americans. A tremendous cheer was sent up by the crowd which had gathered on the wharf and in its immediate neighbourhood, to be taken up and re-echoed by thousands of throats as the crews came in sight of Hammersmith Bridge, which from the water appeared to be a mass of human beings. After passing the Soap Works, and when the boats were pointed for the centre span of the Suspension-bridge, the Oxford crew, who now benefited by the flood in the middle of the river, began to overtake the Harvard boat, overlapping it just below the Steam-boat-pier, and drawing up several feet over its stern as they both shot the arch, reached in 8 minutes 20 seconds. After passing the bridge, the Oxford crew, who were vociferously cheered when the aspect of affairs was discovered by the crowd above, gained still more upon the leaders, and off Biffen's yard were barely three-quarters of a length in the rear. Opposite the Doves it become clear that it was merely a question of time when the Oxford boat would overtake and pass its rival, but the Harvard men made such splendid efforts to avert defeat that it was some distance before Oxford could be said to be on even terms with them, the Harvard four still leading off the Oil Mills by from a quarter to half a length. No material alteration occurred for another hundred yards until after passing the staging at present being erected in the river off the West Middlesex Waterworks, when the Oxford crew, inch by inch, and stroke by stroke, reduced the remaining portion of the distance by which they were headed, and in rounding the bend just below Chiswick Eyot made a brilliant effort, and at length drew level with the Americans for the first time subsequently to leaving the starting-post, this happening exactly opposite the Old Ship Tavern, at Chiswick Lower Mall. When once the Oxonians were really level with the Harvard crew, and had them in the toils, the latter fell abroad in their rowing, no doubt as much from distress owing to the severity of the pace, as at finding themselves caught by a crew who had been so long astern of them and in full view. It so happened then that at the foot of Chiswick Eyot the Oxford crew led by half a length, both boats keeping a very good and parallel course on the Surrey side of the river. Of a sudden, whether from the coxswain pulling his larboard line unnecessarily, or, as we are inclined to think, from the superior strength of their bow-side oars, the Harvard crew were suddenly sheered in towards Oxford, who held on in a perfectly true direction without budging an inch. So close, indeed, did the oars of the two crews become that for a moment there was considerable danger of a collision, but the bow-side oars of Oxford being well ahead of the stroke-side oars of Harvard there was no contact, and all further danger was obviated by the American coxswain fetching his boat out towards mid stream. Indeed, so determined did he appear to avoid touching that he took his men unnecessarily wide, and by throwing the boat slightly athwart the tide lost them some ground. As soon as they had recovered their true course the Harvard crew spurted and for a moment appeared to hold way with the English crew; but as the effort died out, about the middle of Chiswick Eyot, the latter once more drew slowly away, the race being now safe. Off the upper end of the Eyot the Oxford coxswain steered out in front of the Harvard boat, and skilfully threw the back wash of his boat on to that of the Americans, which completed their discomfiture; and at Chiswick Church, reached in 13 minutes 15 seconds, Oxford led by one length and a trifle over. Nothing but an accident could then alter the fortunes of the day, for the Oxford crew, rowing with great precision, while the Americans were rapidly becoming unsteady and losing their compactness, increased their advantage at every stroke, leading by two lengths off the White Cottage above Chiswick, three at the Battering Creek, in the Duke of Devonshire's meadows, and by four at Barnes Railway-bridge, reached in 18 minutes 4 seconds. From the Bridge upwards the Oxford crew added still further to their lead, being about five lengths ahead off Mortlake Brewery. Just before reaching the ship a young man who was sculling a lady about in a gig, rowed out suddenly from the Middlesex shore in front of the Oxford boat, so that in order to avoid running into her the Oxford coxswain was compelled to sheer his boat suddenly to the left, and, as it was, the bowside oars of the crew just missed hitting the gig. By this *contretemps* Oxford lost at least a length, for by the time their boat was again straightened, the Harvard four had come up a little; but, notwithstanding this, the former reached the Ship first, clever, if not easy winners, by four lengths, of one of the most gallantly contested races ever rowed between Putney and Mortlake, and one equally honourable to victors and vanquished.

The time of the race was 22 min. 20 8-10ths secs., carefully taken with a chronograph watch manufactured by M. F. Dent and Co., of Cockspur-street, and in order that there might be no mistake, we requested a gentleman accustomed to time boatmen to check us with another chronograph by the same makers, and there was merely a variation of a couple of seconds, caused by the different positions occupied by the time-takers, and we had arranged with John Phelps, whose boat was used by the judge as the winning-post, to fire a gun the instant the bow of the Oxford boat breasted the line, and this he did.

The winners rowed in a boat built by J. and S. Salter, of Oxford; and the losers in one constructed at Putney by Elliott, of Green Point, United States, who came over with the Harvard crew. The betting at starting may be quoted at 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 on Oxford, and even when they were astern between Putney and Hammersmith, odds were offered against them in vain.

With regard to the rowing of the competitors we have nothing to add to our remarks of Wednesday and Thursday, to the effect that there was more real hard work and bona fide rowing in the Oxford boat with all the essential conditions necessary to succeed, while in the Harvard crew the qualifications requisite in order to succeed over a long course were wanting. The trials of the Oxford men with the London Club four on Thursday evening forced us to the conclusion that the four were not a fast four, although physically a powerful crew, and therefore we were not surprised at seeing them outstarted. The winners, it must be added, looked somewhat stale, but they never got flurried, and they set themselves down steadfastly to row the race out from first to last, knowing perfectly well how far they had to go, and what their task was. The contest, in fact, was almost a counterpart of the ever memorable race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews in 1865, when Mr. Lawes rowed stroke to the Cambridge crew, and when the Oxford Eight, who were astern for nearly three miles, rowed their opponents gradually down, and achieved a splendid victory. And while all the competitors deserve praise for their gallant rowing, Mr. Darbishire must be commended for the excellent stroke he rowed throughout.

One point more is especially deserving of notice, which is that the crews had a fair field and no favour, that the race was fairly rowed out to the end without any accident, and that the best men won.

Both crews have been invited to dinner by the London Rowing Club on Monday evening next, at 6 o'clock. Mr. Charles Dickens has been invited, and will be present.

TERMS FOR NAVIGATING THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal Company have issued, in London, officially, the terms and conditions upon which vessels will be allowed to navigate the canal in passing from one sea to the other, in compliance with the Act of Concession, dated January 5, 1856. There are altogether 11 articles. By the first the navigation of the canal is open to vessels of all nations, provided they do not exceed a certain draft of water. Special conditions are imposed upon steamers; and as to speed, upon all vessels; and provision is made for the employment of the company's pilots, whose directions are to be followed, but the captain's responsibility for the conduct and movement of his vessel remains. Certain forms have to be gone through at the offices at Port Said or Suez on ship's arrival; and every vessel is to observe certain rules during the passage, one of which relates to lights during night time. The rules as to vessels meeting seem to be clear and definite, and if they are carefully observed, accidents at such times are apparently impossible. Provision is made for cases where vessels from any cause may be detained in the canal; and commanders, among other requirements, are forbidden to anchor unless upon superior order, or upon the request of the pilot, or to cast into the water any filth, ashes, rubbish, or indeed, any object whatever. If any article does happen to fall into the canal, a declaration to that effect is to be at once made to the pilot, who must transmit it to the agent at the nearest station; and the commander of the vessel is prohibited from searching for the object without the direct sanction of the company's agents, and the salvage, however it may be effected, is always to be made at the expense of the ship to which the recovered article will be restored. The dues payable are to be calculated on the real tonnage of the ship, which will be determined according to the ship's papers; and it will be 10 francs per ton, and 10 francs per passenger. Towage, 2 francs per ton. Pilotage according to draught of water. If the pilot is detained, he is to be paid 20 francs per day; but vessels anchoring are to have a reduction of 25 per cent. upon the pilotage dues. Such are the principal rules, which seem to include every contingency to which the navigation is exposed.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Any novelties in the way of fashion at Paris in the month of September are extremely rare, for our arbiters of the *mode* are for the most part at Baden, Vichy, Spa, Plombières, Dieppe, or Trouville, where, at this season, all the newest creations of the Parisian modiste ordinarily first see the light. There the matutinal toilette of unbleached linen, or white pique embroidered with black silk, continues still in vogue, with robes of foulard or poplin, taffeta or cashmere, according to the state of the temperature, for the formal promenade. The ordinary evening toilette is a silk skirt trimmed with numerous flounces, or still more numerous ruches of tarlatan, or else is comprised of some rich light material, which is half smothered beneath folds of Valenciennes lace. Chapeaux ronds, trimmed with large bouquets of flowers, appear to be more than ever in favour, and have, in addition to the long gauze veil, which is still an indispensable accompaniment to this class of coiffure, lace lappets, held together with a velvet bow of the same shade as the more prominent flowers with which the chapeau is trimmed. These hats are frequently in white Italian straw, with teethed edges, and have the brims lined with deep blue silk, in which case the scarf veil will be of the same shade; wreaths of pansies and wheat-ears are the ordinary floral trimming.

Chapeaux are still worn very low over the eyes, so low, in fact, that in some instances the brim almost touches the eyebrows; and chignons, although considerably diminished in size, continue to be placed high on the head. The chapeau Espagnol, similar to that worn by Mdlle. Léonide Leblanc, in M. Sardou's drama at the Port St. Martin Theatre, is very fashionable at the seaside. It is high in the crown, and has a very small brim. It may be made either of felt or velvet, and is generally trimmed with one or two small ostrich feathers, which are fastened in front.

Ladies' boots are perhaps a trifle higher in the heels (which are now often tipped with brass) than they were last month, and are made with pointed toes, which are slightly turned up, like Chinese shoes. Shoes made of silk, cloth, or satin, with Louis Quinze heels, and large rosettes and silver buckles almost covering the instep, are very much worn in the fashionable world.

The fashionable parasol can be used both as a parasol and a walking stick, the former being placed at about a foot from the knob of the latter; and, although quite out of place on the Boulevard des Italiens or in the Avenue de l'Impératrice, it is doubtlessly very handy in the country or at the seaside.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

The "Anglo-Australian," in the *European Times*, states that Clarence Holt has taken the Croydon Theatre, vacated by George Fawcett, and opens for the winter season in a short time. That old Australian favourite, Farquharson, is engaged for a tour through Scotland. Lenton's two Australian pupils have migrated to the East End, and, in conjunction with Herbert Lenton, are performing a most prosperous engagement at the Britannia. Julia Mathews has been successful at Brighton, where she is a deservedly great favourite. The Grand Duchess is still her leading character. Mr. Lyster is in London seeking an opera company for Melbourne. Barry Sullivan commences his winter campaign at the Holborn, on September 25, with a new and original comedy, entitled "Plain English," by the celebrated dramatist Mr. T. Morton.

THE DEGENERACY OF PLAYS AND PLAY-GOERS.

The *European Times* observes: Mr. Boucicault deserves the gratitude of the newspapers at this "off" season, for having supplied them with matter for apparently endless discussion. "Formosa" is the title of a play which has recently been produced at Drury Lane, and which is nothing more nor less than the life of a *cocotte* dramatised in an "attractive" form. The papers have been full of letters denouncing the immorality and bad taste of the piece; while the theatre is crowded nightly, and boxes must be secured a month beforehand. The manager, in a letter to the *Times*, answers a charge of "immorality" and "indelicacy" brought against the piece by a correspondent, by pointing to his boxes and stalls, where "ladies, the highest and most respectable in London, are to be seen nightly in a large majority," and he asks, "Would this overwhelming majority of ladies be found in the audience if the play were as indelicate a picture as it is represented to be?" This argument ought to be conclusive, and so we fear it is—though not as the manager intended it. In fact, the "naughtier" the play, the more people, including the highest and most respectable in London, will flock to see it. The heavy respectable classical dramas will not go down; "Shakespeare spells ruin, and Byron bankruptcy," while more money is taken in a single day before the doors open, for securing stalls and private boxes to see "Formosa" than the gross contents of the theatre amounted to when "Macbeth" was played, with Lock's music and in the best style. As Mr. Boucicault says, such plays as "Formosa pay," and that is the best test of their propriety, on the principle, we suppose, that the *vox populi* is the *vox Dei*. Henceforth let those visitors to London, who enjoy the sensational drama with a smack of Holywell-street, look out for the theatre which has a piece by "Dion Boucicault" in its bill. That gentleman says he has "submitted long enough to a ridiculous restriction (that of decency?). The operas of "Norma," "Lucrezia," "Traviata," "Sonnambula," and we know not how many more, are precedents and apologies for any amount of "impropriety" and "indelicacy,"—this kind of thing pays, the money *non olet*, and he means to keep open "the literary thoroughfare" he has thus "proclaimed."

THE RAILWAY WAR IN AMERICA.

We must premise that the Albany and Susquehanna Railway is a local road running from Albany on the Hudson River westward 150 miles to Binghamton, near the southern boundary of the State, and that the chief traffic over this line has been the carrying of coals from the Pennsylvania mines to the Hudson River and New England towns. Fisk and his party have ruined the Erie road by their operations, determined to revive its fallen fortunes by means of the line under notice, which "taps" the Erie at Binghamton, and from which point Boston can be reached by way of the Lakes and Albany. But to achieve this object Fisk knew it was necessary to move warily. The game was a bold one, and worth playing out, because it would give him the control of the valuable coal supply of interior New England and increased trade for the Erie Road. What did he do? Why he set to work and bought up the Susquehanna shares so vigorously that in a very short time they advanced from 25 dollars to 125 dollars. Valkenburg now began to see that something was up, and so he contrived an extra issue in order to preserve power, and to defeat the cunning scheming of the bold Fisk, who sought to control the majority of the shares. Both sides fought the mercantile war to its extremest issue, but without any satisfactory results, and at length Fisk resolved to take possession of the line by force. Failing in his attempt to seize the Albany offices of the company, he telegraphed the Erie people to begin operations at the Binghamton end, where they were in strong force. As the sequel proved, however, Van Valkenburg again checked him. Armed by writs from Judge Barnard, the Erie forces at Binghamton seized the Albany and Susquehanna station there, ejected the officials, putting in others of their own number, captured two locomotives and some cars, and took general possession of the terminus of the road. Valkenburg, ever active, retaliated, and after several minor skirmishes, the dispute ended in the Battle of the Tunnel, which is thus described:—The Valkenburgs at first numbered about 1000 men, encamped at some distance from the tunnel on the Albany side, but before sunset an additional force arrived, making them 500 strong, while 700 more were announced as coming forward. The commander of the Erie forces, hoping to "whip" the enemy in detail, put 250 men in a train of cars and sent them into the tunnel. No obstruction was met with until at the Albany end a rail was found to have been taken up, but it was replaced and the train passed on. A curve was rounded, and then a train, filled with Valkenburgs, was found to be approaching. The engines increased their speed, and the trains struck each other with a heavy crash, both engines being severely battered. This was the signal for a fight. The Valkenburg party poured out of their train, rushing upon the Fiskites with hearty shouts, and created such an uproar with pistol shots, hurling stones and missiles, that the Erie phalanx broke and fled. They ran into the tunnel and over it, their engine, although dilapidated, backing with them and affording some protection in the retreat. The attacking engine had been thrown from the track, and while some of the occupants got it into position again, others pursued the retreating Fiskites over the tunnel, but were not in strong enough force to attack them on their own ground. In the meantime the engine was righted, and the Valkenburgs determined upon a pursuit. Their engine was sent into the tunnel to clear the way. The retreating Fiskites had rallied at the furthest end, and, occupying their own ground, fought valiantly, although the engine—luckily hurting no one—came rushing and screaming through the tunnel, followed by a shouting crowd of Valkenburgs, who, flushed with the previous success, attacked vigorously. Pistols, stones, clubs, fists, and every available weapon were used, while threats, cries, and horrid oaths added to the uproar. Some were drunk, and all were intensely excited. The fight at the mouth of the tunnel and in it went on until dark, rails being torn up by both parties, but neither gaining much success. At length the 44th Regiment of New York State Militia, called out by Governor Hoffman to preserve the peace, arrived at the tunnel, and the warriors were commanded to desist. The battle then ceased. Some twenty persons were wounded, two of them very seriously, the wounds being from pistol-shots and stones. The Governor then gave the combatants to understand that they must come to an agreement, and on August 11, after much labour their counsel finally agreed to turn the road over to the Governor to manage until the Courts decided who were its rightful owners, the legal rights of neither to be prejudiced by this proceeding. A paper to this effect was signed on that day by the rival "receivers," Fisk and Pruyn. The Governor at once took possession, appointing a General M'Quade, of his staff, manager of the railroad, while, under M'Quade, the triumphant Van Valkenburg was made the acting manager.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held on Monday afternoon, August 16, at the office of the Corporation, No. 4, Threadneedle-street, Mr. W. G. Whatman in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. W. Milliken) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The following report was presented:—"During the past half-year there has been little alteration in the general aspect of colonial affairs, or in the business of the bank. The low prices prevailing for wool, the chief staple of the Australian colonies, continue to have a depressing effect on station property. The produce of gold, however, shows no diminution. In New Zealand the native disturbances cause some anxiety in the province of Auckland, but have not interrupted the successful prosecution of mining at the new gold-fields in the Thames district. The reports received from our managers in Australia are on the whole satisfactory; and although trade is generally on a contracted scale, it is at the same time considered to be sound. The discount business of the bank has been fairly maintained, notwithstanding increased competition; and the caution which has been exercised has prevented any losses of a very unusual character. The distribution of profit for the half-year will be at the same rate as in April last, viz., a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, being together £2 per share for the half-year, payable, free of income-tax, on and after Tuesday, the 12th October next."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the shareholders were aware that at that half-yearly meeting it was not the practice to present any accounts, and therefore the report did not enter into details, the only figures given being those connected with the announcement of the dividend, which was at the same rate as in the preceding half-year. The last balance-sheet showed a net profit of £122,513. Of this the April dividend absorbed £60,000, and the distribution of the same amount in October would leave about £2513 to be carried over to the next half-year. Looking at the state of trade generally, and particularly in the colonies, he considered the maintenance of that rate of dividend matter for satisfaction. In addition to the causes of depression which had been operating in this country, and throughout the world, there was the serious and continued depression in the price of wool, one of the most important articles of produce in Australia. The colonies had been all suffering from the over-production connected with the great expansion of sheep-farming which took place a few years ago. The consequences had been especially felt in those districts where the climate was least suitable for the production of wool, or where the means of communication were the most difficult, and persons who had invested money in land, sheep, and stock in such districts had experienced serious loss. It was natural that in communities in which the pastoral interest was so large, and so often in debt, banking profits should, under these circumstances, be diminished; but he was happy to say that results showed that in their own case the managers had exercised great prudence and care in making advances. It was impossible to avoid occasional losses and mistakes, but the directors had received satisfactory assurances that the large failures which had recently taken place in Australia had not affected the bank in the least. Their impression was that they had seen the worst of the present state of things. He believed there was some little advance in the price of wool, and they might well look to the energy and enterprise of the colonists, which had carried them through worse times than the present, for further improvement in their condition. The colonists had, of late, successfully adopted means of improving the quality of the wool which they produced, that being a point which had not always been sufficiently attended to. He was glad to say that the gold production had been very successful indeed. A larger amount of gold, he believed, had been exported from Australia in the last year than in any previous year since 1862. In New Zealand this branch of industry had been particularly prosperous, and the produce of the Thames gold-field might be ranked with the very first in the colonies. The depression of the copper trade in South Australia could not surprise any one who was acquainted with the state of the trade in England. There was in the room a specimen of a new Australian produce, some flax brought from New Zealand. It appeared that that article was now being cultivated there very largely, and that its cultivation bade fair to attain very great dimensions. Now that such wide extension was being given to ocean telegraphy, it might be hoped that ere long this country would be placed in telegraphic communication with Australia. The colonies had already between two and three thousand miles of internal communication, including Tasmania; and the moment the ocean cable reached their shores, we should be in communication with the whole of them. He was happy to state that from the last reports it appeared that the colonies were enjoying excellent weather after the long period of drought, and that there had been sufficient rain both in the pastoral and the gold districts. The competition of the local banks was naturally felt after the contraction of business; but the business of that bank showed no diminution. Their circulation, their deposits, and their discounts kept up remarkably well; and while a considerable amount of deposits bearing interest had been withdrawn, this was more than made up by the increase of the deposits not bearing interest. In fact at the end of the last year they had a larger amount of deposits on the whole than the average of the preceding six months, showing that in that department they were on the increase. He might sum up the present state of the bank by saying that they were in a very sound, independent position; that they had their means well in hand; that they were in the best position for taking advantage of any return of prosperity whenever it came, and that whether it came quickly or slowly they might look forward without anxiety to the future. (Cheers.)

Mr. Botly, in seconding the motion, expressed his satisfaction with the report. He thought that on the whole the material prosperity of Australia was improving. A friend of his had lately had consigned to him a cargo of Australian wheat, which was so good in quality that it realised the best prices in Mark-lane. He (Mr. Botly) also anticipated great advantage both to Australia and the mother country from the export of meat. A short time since one establishment at Ballarat boiled down 180,000 sheep merely for the fat, and when the process of preserving was perfected, the exportation of meat would no doubt be very large. He believed that eventually Australia would attain greater prosperity than it had ever experienced hitherto.

The report having been adopted,

On the motion of Mr. Blanford, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and his colleagues in the direction, and the meeting then separated.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has been ill, and if report may be believed, his life is not worth six months' purchase, though persistent attempts are made to induce the public to believe he is in sound health. He was not able to visit the camp at Chalons on the occasion of the Napoleon anniversary, and he has been so weak as not to be able to take outdoor carriage exercise. The complaints from which his Majesty suffers are said to be a complication of disorders, including chronic rheumatism, and stricture with fistulous symptoms. The most remarkable speech during the debate was made by Prince Napoleon, the Emperor's cousin. His Imperial Highness proclaimed his entire devotion to the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, and said:—"It is necessary to be unreservedly liberal. Those who are opposed to the reforms which have already been introduced are the enemies of the Government." After expressing regret that the report of M. Devienne had made no mention of the wars in the Crimea and Italy, the commercial reforms, and the amnesties, the Prince declared that he approved of the Senatus-Consultum, pointing out, however, five omissions—the responsibility of the Ministers was ill defined; the Senate ought to be a second Chamber with legislative power; he desired that the Senate should be elected, and demanded the suppression of the Senatus-Consultum which forbade the discussion of the Constitution; and that the mayors should be elected by the municipal councils.

In reply to the Prince's speech the Minister of the Interior said that he also desired the establishment of a liberal empire, but the confidence placed in liberty did not exclude the use of prudence and moderation in developing liberties. The Minister declared that the Government did not at all share the opinions of his Imperial Highness as regards the functions and composition of the Senate or the election of mayors by the municipal councils.

The debate did not conclude until September 6, when the amendments that had been moved having been rejected, and all the articles adopted, the bill in its entirety was passed by 134 votes against 3.

The centenary of the birth of Napoleon I. on August 15th was celebrated with much splendour, and the Emperor granted, in honour of the occasion, a general amnesty for all political and Press offences.

Marshal Niel died on August 13th, and he is succeeded in his office as Minister of War by General Lebœuf, who was born in 1809 and has served in many campaigns.

The Prince Imperial visited the camp at Chalons in place of the Emperor, on August 14th, and afterwards in company with the Empress he paid a two days' visit to Corsica, where they seem to have been warmly received.

The latest bulletin respecting the health of the Emperor is very satisfactory. The Emperor promenaded for some time on September 8th in the park of St. Cloud, and afterwards passed a good night. He rose the following morning, and a marked improvement in his state of health was manifest.

M. Ledru Rollin has written a letter, which appears in the French papers, stating that directly after the amnesty was signed an order was sent to the outports to arrest him should he arrive from England. He was to be detained until his alleged accomplices were sent for from Cayenne to identify him. Not liking the prospect of an indefinite confinement within the four walls of a prison, he thought it better to remain in exile, although anxious to return to France. The *Siècle*, in commenting upon the letter, says the Government is bound in honour to answer it; and the *Temps* says that if M. Ledru Rollin's statement be correct, the amnesty, as far as he was concerned, would have been a mere trap.

SPAIN.

The *Times* has published an account, by Mr. Henry Jencken, of the extraordinary treatment he has received from a fanatical mob at Lorca, in Spain. Mr. Jencken was walking one evening in the public promenade, when he was met by a woman leading a child by the hand. He bade the woman "Good evening," according to the common usage of the country, when she suddenly turned round and raised a cry of alarm. Mr. Jencken, who had moved on, soon found himself pursued by three men, who attacked him with long knives, and one of them hurled a stone at his head, which brought him on his knees. Upon his struggling to rise he was beset by a mob, by whom he was most savagely mauled and belaboured, and from whose hands he was only rescued when beaten within an ace of his life by the intervention of some "Volunteers of Freedom," who, after tying his hands behind him so tightly as to cause the blood to gush from the wounds in his arms and hands, conveyed him through the midst of an infuriated multitude before the alcalde. That magistrate and other gentlemen to whom Mr. Jencken was known, succeeded in bringing the mob to their senses, arrested the chief offenders, and sent for a carriage, in which the half murdered gentleman was driven to a friend's house and consigned to the surgeon's care. Mr. Jencken states that there was, on the part of some persons whose ill-will he had, in the exercise of his professional duties, been compelled to provoke, "a deliberate design on his life," and that the population of Lorca acted less on their own impulse than on deliberate suggestion. Mr. Jencken had been denounced to them as a child-stealer—a *Tio del Sain*, or Grease Monger, whom they suspected of "catching and butchering young children for the purpose of using the fat of their entrails to grease the telegraph wires."

A short time since the Minister of Public Worship sent a circular to the bishops, requesting them to urge upon their clergy the duty of obedience to the laws, many priests having violated those laws by openly joining the Carlist movement. The Bishop of Jaen has forwarded a reply, in which he denies the right of the Government to compel him to write a pastoral letter. It is thought probable that the other bishops will take up the same position, and that the irritation against the priesthood, which is already considerable, will still further increase. It is stated that several prelates are to be prosecuted.

The principal Carlist bands have been dispersed, and the insurrection is at an end.

General Prim left Madrid for Vichy on August 25. During his absence Admiral Topete has assumed the duties of President of the Council.

The office of the Ministry of the Interior was occupied on September 8 by the National Guard. The Government had ordered the suppression of a post of the National Guard, which aroused suspicions of some hidden designs on the part of the Government, and during the night the post was occupied—the National Guard remaining under arms. Several deputies belonging to the Republican party tried persuasion and succeeded in restoring obedience among the mutineers. The post was eventually given up and tranquillity re-established.

TURKEY.

A great loan contract was signed on August 11, for £12,000,000. It is to bear 6 per cent. interest, and to be issued at 62. The contract was made with the Imperial Ottoman Bank, but on August 31 the bank threw it up, for what cause is not yet known.

EGYPT.

The reply which the Viceroy of Egypt has sent to the letter of the Sultan is published. His Highness professes profound respect for the authority of his Sovereign, and acknowledges the favour with which he has been treated. It is owing to the high position accorded to him by the Sultan, he says, that he invited foreign Sovereigns to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal, and the reception he met with at the European Courts was due to the same cause. The Viceroy points to the improved condition of Egypt as a proof that he has not squandered its resources, and justifies his increased expenditure for armaments by his desire to keep pace with modern invention, and thus prove more useful to the Porte. He concludes by announcing his intention to go to Constantinople as soon as important business will allow him.

AMERICA.

The National Labour Congress is in session at Philadelphia, and delegates are present from all the States, representing various trades and manufacturing interests, regardless of party considerations. The platform adopted contains resolutions denouncing the national banking system, and favouring the payment of State bonds and all debts, both public and private, in currency. A further resolution favours the taxation of bonds and the reduction of the rate of interest on the National Debt, declaring that the present financial system was adopted as a necessity during the war, but is now perpetuated in the interests of the bondholder extortionists, to the detriment of the producing classes. Prominent American journals consider the Congress is calculated to exert a powerful influence on politics.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention have nominated Mr John Quincey Adams as governor. They have also adopted resolutions denouncing the present system of taxation and the high tariff, and favouring the early return to specie payments, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and complete protection of the rights of the naturalised citizens abroad. No mention is made of the national debt.

The public debt of the United States has been reduced 5½ million dollars during the month of August; making the total reduction since March 1, 49,500,000 dollars. The debt now amounts to 2,626,500,000 dollars. The coin in the Treasury is 101,250,000 dollars, and the currency 12,000,000 dollars.

Mr. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died on September 6, aged 38.

CANADA.

Prince Arthur arrived at Halifax on August 22, and was cordially welcomed by Sir John Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and other officials, and was escorted to the Governor's house by the 78th Highlanders. At the request of the Prince, a formal public reception was postponed on account of the day being Sunday. His Royal Highness was in excellent health. On August 23 a public reception was given to the Prince. The Recorder, on behalf of the Corporation, read an address, welcoming the Prince to Nova Scotia, and earnestly assuring his Royal Highness of their loyalty and their deep respect and affection for Queen Victoria. The Prince, in reply, expressed his grateful thanks for the cordial welcome he had received, and his great satisfaction at finding how highly the people of Nova Scotia cherished the memory of his grandfather, who had governed the province. The affectionate allusion to the Queen, and the hearty welcome of her son would, he said, give her Majesty great pleasure. A large procession of the trade societies, and a review of the military by the Prince, followed the presentation of the address. The city was illuminated in the evening.

CUBA.

A singular item of news is brought by the Shannon from Cuba. An American seaman, of English parentage, had been unjustly condemned by the Spanish authorities to be shot. At the place of execution the English and American consuls protested against it, and wrapping themselves and the prisoner in their national flags, stood in front of him, saying that if he was to be shot it must be through them. The Spaniards marched the prisoner back to gaol, but subsequently reprieved and shipped him from the country.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT JAPAN.

(*From the Japan Herald, September* 4.)

The most interesting event of the fortnight has been the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in the land of the "Rising Sun." The Galatea arrived on Sunday afternoon the 29th August, and saluting the flag of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., took up her anchorage in Yokohama harbour. The Prince landed on the following morning *incog.*, and after taking a short stroll returned to his ship, but again visiting the shore, he proceeded to H. B. M.'s Legation, where he tiffined. It was at first arranged that the fleet should have accompanied H.R.H. to Yedo, where the official landing was to have taken place, but the programme was altered, and on Tuesday the 31st August the sailor Prince landed in Yokohama in state and was received with Royal honours. At 8 a.m. the Royal Standard which was fluttering at the masthead of the Galatea, was saluted by all the men-of-war in harbour, whilst the merchant vessels dressed ship. H.R.H., accompanied by Sir Henry Keppel and suite, landed at the Hatoba at 11 o'clock, where guards of honour of 1-10th, Artillery, Royal Marines, Infanterie de la Marine and Japanese troops stood under arms. Entering one of the carriages that awaited him with H. E. Sir Harry Parkes, and suite, the Prince drove up to the Legation, amidst the cheering of the crowd of civilians who, notwithstanding the rain, had assembled in large numbers.

The next business of the day was the levée which had been announced from the Legation to take place at noon; regarding this event we will be charitable and say but little, leaving our correspondents to tell their tale of disappointment and chagrin; it seems, however, to have been clumsily handled by the Legation officials who had direction of the affair. The civilians who had mustered, eight in number, being introduced to the Royal presence, an address, signed by 258 British residents, was presented by Mr. Aspinall, to his Royal Highness.

In the afternoon the Prince accompanied by the Admiral rode quietly through the settlement seeing what "lions" we have to display. The following morning H.R.H and suite drove to Yedo, where they remain the guests of the Mikado. The following "messages" from the capital will best explain the subsequent movements of the party:—

Yedo, Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. The houses along the road through Sinagawa are brilliantly lighted with native lanterns. A fleet of nine Japanese war vessels are lying off Yedo.

Yedo, Tuesday, 2 p.m.—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh accompanied by H. E. Sir Harry Parkes, Admiral Keppel, and suite, arrived here at half-past one o'clock. The cavalcade consisted of four carriages; two comprising the Royal party, and two with Yaconins, all escorted by the British Legation guard. They were received by a guard of honour of Marines who came from Yokohama in the forenoon, as also by the native troops. The preparations at the late Tycoon's Palace are going on with the usual procrastination of the Japanese, the work seems only commenced. Gangs of men are clearing the roads from the weeds, whilst others are plastering patches on the walls. To make the thing complete, fully a fortnight's work remains, according to native labour, which is always so slow. Foreign visitors are comparatively few. An illumination of "V. R. and a crown" is placed above the hotel door. All is very quiet; the flags of the various treaty powers are hoisted on the band opposite the hotel.

Yedo, Thursday, 2nd.—Owing to the heavy rain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh has been unable to go out. The Japanese have been displaying their abilities as fencers before him to-day. It is probable that H.R.H will be presented to the Mikado on Saturday. It was expected that the arrival here of H.R.H. would have brought up a host of visitors and made some excitement consequent on the Royal visit; there are, however, not above twenty foreigners in Yedo, and most of those are merchants' agents now settled here. Two-sworded men are hardly to be seen, and there is scarcely any indication that anything out of the way is occurring, or that any Royalty is in the place.

INDIA.

(*From the Bombay Gazette.*)

It is understood there will be a deficit of nearly two millions sterling in the finances of India for the current year; and that the deficit for last financial year, under the ordinary budget, amounts to about 2½ millions.

There seems to be the sheerest uncertainty as to what the programme will be should the Duke of Edinburgh visit India.

There have been disturbances in the Persian Gulf at Bharein and Bunder Abbas, and collisions are also reported to have occurred between the Arabs and the Turks in the Bagdad district.

It is expected that Lord Mayo will leave Simla about the middle of next month, and visits Kumaon and Raneekhet before going to Calcutta, where he may arrive about the first week of November. Possibly, however, there is no definite plan yet fixed.

There is a movement on foot in Calcutta to form an Indian Society out of the ruins of the Albert Assurance Company. A preliminary prospectus has been drawn up by Mr. A. G. Rousseac, of Calcutta, for the establishment of the "Indian Mutual Life Assurance Company (Limited)."

Civil war is still going on in Bhotan.

The Maharajah of Jodhpore has requested the British Government to construct a metalled road through his territory, employing British engineers at his expense; and, further, has consented to bear all the expense of constructing the portion of the proposed railway from Agra to Ahmedpore which passes through his territory.

Cholera of a virulent type is said to be prevalent at Peshawur, and a number of European cases are reported. It is remarked that "the disease appears to be spreading as it did two years ago in the direction of Cabul and Cashmere and to gather strength as it goes."

Serious damage, including the destruction of the Mulleer viaduct, has been done on the Sind Railway by heavy rain.

The *Madras Athenæum* talks of private advices from home to the effect that Sir Hercules Robinson is likely to be the next Governor of Madras.

The Persian Gulf Cable has arrived this week at Bombay in the ships Tweed and Calcutta.

The Indo-European Company's telegraph lines from England to the Russian frontier are reported to be completed.

Several horses in the stable of Mr. Field are believed to have been drugged during the Poona Races, to serve the purposes of some "black legs."

The master of the Commodore Perry, which was lost by fire, has had his certificate returned to him.

Cornet F. J. Graves, of the 20th Hussars, has brought a charge of assault and false imprisonment against the master of the Thomas Bell, on which he came as a passenger from Gravesend to Bombay.

BOROUGH COUNCILS.

Redfern.—The usual fortnightly meeting of Council was held on Friday, the 22nd instant. Present—the Mayor (Mr. George Renwick), and the full Council. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman of the Finance Committee brought up a report, recommending payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £41 7s. 10d., which, on the motion of Aldermen Williamson and Andrew, was adopted. A letter from John Hanigan was read, requesting permission to put a bridge over the gutter opposite the gateway of his premises in Botany Road. Referred to the Improvement Committee on the motion of Aldermen Sutton and Williamson. A petition, from a number of ratepayers, in Morehead-street, was presented, and read by Alderman Farr, praying for the formation of said street. Referred to the Improvement Committee on the motion of Aldermen Williamson and Spence. A letter from William Parker was read, tendering his resignation of the office of bailiff. Moved by Aldermen Bingham and Farr,—"That this resignation be accepted." Carried. Moved by Alderman Andrew,—"That John Hale be appointed to act as bailiff of this municipality until next meeting of Council on the 5th proximo." Seconded by Alderman Williamson, and carried. Moved by Alderman Allen,—"That an advertisement be inserted twice in each of the daily papers, intimating that, after the expiration of fourteen days from this date, legal proceedings will be taken for the recovery of all unpaid rates." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. Moved by Alderman Hudson,—"That a letter be addressed to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, drawing attention to the Registrar-General's report on the vital statistics for the month of September last, as published in *Gazette*, No. 219, folio 2651, in which this borough is again treated unfairly by withholding the explanation which was promised to a deputation some time ago would be given in future reports, and which was complied with in the report for August, viz.: 'That the Redfern registry district embraces the municipalities of Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria, Botany, and a portion of Darlington.' In justice to the borough of Redfern, this explanation ought not to be omitted in the reports." Seconded by Alderman Farr, and carried. Alderman Williamson moved, pursuant to notice,—"That the sum of £20, in addition to the amount already passed, be granted for constructing a culvert at the junction of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets." Seconded by Alderman Andrew, and carried. The Council then resolved themselves into committee for considering tenders. For constructing a stone culvert in Bourke-street, at the junction of this borough and Waterloo, eight tenders were opened and submitted, from which two were selected, and recommended for further consideration. The Council resumed, and it was moved by Alderman Farr, seconded by Alderman Bingham, and carried,—"That the Mayor, with Aldermen Allen and Williamson, be a committee to meet with a committee from the Council of Waterloo, for the purpose of deciding upon the acceptance of one of the tenders selected for constructing a culvert in Bourke-street, at junction of the two boroughs." Moved by Alderman Williamson,—"That, in consequence of no satisfactory tender having been received for constructing a brick culvert in Abercrombie-street, a stone culvert be substituted, as per plan and specification, and that tenders be called for the same, to be received up till Friday, the 5th November." Seconded by Alderman Spence, and carried. The Council then rose.

Woollahra.—A meeting of the Council was held on the 19th October. Present—the Mayor, Aldermen Fairfax, Oatley, Bulman, and Guilfoyle. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the Improvement Committee, recommending the formation of the lane running from Piper-street through to Nelson-street, was brought up by Alderman Oatley, who gave notice that the report be adopted at the next meeting. The reports of the Finance Committee, from the 21st of September to the 19th October inclusive, containing items amounting to £221 0s. 10d., were brought up and adopted. A letter was read from the Inspector-General of Police, authorising Dennis Bennett's appointment as a special constable for the borough. A letter was read from the South Head Road Trust Commissioners with reference to the pipe drain recently placed across Lower Ocean-street. A letter from W. Baylis and Son, enclosing list of prices for blue metal to be delivered on the Double Bay jetty. The overseer was directed to order fifty tons. A letter Mr. James A. Willis, requesting that the Council fill up a hollow in the road next to his retaining wall. Referred to the Improvement Committee. A letter was read from Messrs. Pigott and Trickett, with reference to a letter sent to the Hon. the Minister for Lands. A letter was read from Mr. W. J. Green, requesting the Council to authorise the removal of a post opposite the entrance to his residence. The Council decided, under the circumstances, to allow the removal of the post (and to place a peg on the spot), as the alignment will be complete without it. A letter from Mr. F. Smith was read and the Clerk directed to send a reply. The Mayor stated, in reply to a question as to the rate that coal and other materials could be landed at the Double Bay jetty, that regulations had not yet been drawn up. Aldeman Fairfax gave notice of motion,—"That in future the meetings of this Council be held on the second Tuesday in each month only." Council adjourned.

PENRITH.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

This district has been favoured with some refreshing showers, which have greatly improved the appearance of the crops, and most of our farmers are now busy planting corn. The wheat crops look splendid, and, if rust does not make its appearance, we may expect a good return of that cereal.

Mr. William Tindale (of the firm of Sullivan and Tindale), being about to leave the district, to reside near Sydney, a few of his personal friends and neighbours entertained him at a dinner on the 22nd instant, at the Commercial Hotel. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Roberts, and the vice-chair by Dr. Willmott. After partaking of the good things of the evening, the chairman, after the usual toasts on such occasions, in a feeling speech, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, expressing the loss the district would sustain by the absence of one who had done so much for its welfare, with the earnest wish that at some future day he may return to the home of his birth.

There has been of late a great lack in the attendance of our magistrates, the consequence of which is, that cases requiring the attendance of a second J.P., have to be adjourned from week to week, much to the disgust of the parties concerned; in fact, there is only one magistrate in the district who attends with anything like regularity.

The Court-house is in a very dilapidated state; and though we are told many letters have been written to the powers that be respecting the said state, no notice is taken of the matter.

There is some talk as to who our new member for Legislative honours is to be; and one thing is pretty sure, that if a good man comes forward, he will be certain to go in, for I think we have had enough of dummies.

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A ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.—We (*Bathurst Times*) are informed by a friend who arrived from Trunkey last evening, that a most daring robbery took place on Sunday night, at the locality known as "Hell's Hole," near Trunkey, and where the reefs already opened are found unusually rich. It appears that some rascals, fully provided with pack-horses, made a descent on a pile of very rich and valuable quartz, and actually carried off undetected some twelve or fourteen buckets full of the precious stone. They were traced to a considerable distance, but had not been found up to the time of our informant leaving on Tuesday morning.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday evening last (says the *Braidwood Dispatch*), at about 8 o'clock, one of the hay sheds belonging to Mr. James O'Brien, at Bellevue, was found to be on fire. Mr. O'Brien and a number of men in the store ran and cut down an adjoining shed, and used every endeavour by bringing water in buckets from the creek to put the fire out, which they succeeded in doing in about an hour. The value of the property destroyed was about £80. After the fire was extinguished, Mrs. O'Brien went to the cash-box in the store to give a man change, when she found it gone. Mr. O'Brien did not miss any of the men who were on the premises when the fire broke out, and the assumption is, therefore, that the shed was fired by some one for the purpose of effecting the robbery. Fortunately there was very little money in the till that night, only about £5, the cash having been put in a drawer in another counter and Mr. O'Brien having put a large portion of it in his pocket. The stolen cash-box was found by James Maher, a digger, in a water-race, on Sunday afternoon. In the cash-box there was a half-sovereign, two shillings and sixpence, and a lot of coppers, besides a lot of papers. Serjeant Duffy, immediately he heard of the occurrence, was out on the spot, and instituted the fullest inquiry in the neighbourhood, with the view of obtaining any traces of the robbery or of the origin of the fire. An inquiry was held at Bellevue, on Monday, before the coroner and a jury of ten, into the circumstances attending the fire and the robbery. The jury gave the following verdict—"That the fire was caused by some person or persons unknown to the jury for the purpose in the confusion attendant thereon of robbing the till."

A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* relates that on Monday last a young woman called at the Braidwood police-office to take out a summons against a young man for the support of an illegitimate child which she had borne to him. While she was in the office the young man in question came in and consented to marry her, and Mr. Clemenger, after getting the consent of the girl's father, who is fulfilling a sentence in Braidwood gaol, at once, as Registrar of Marriages, tied the knot for them, and thus set all difficulties at rest.

THE WEST MAITLAND BANK ROBBERY.—The protracted examination of Gibson, Graney, and Blain was brought to a conclusion on Monday last, and on Tuesday they were committed for trial. Before committal the defendants made the following statements:—Thomas Blain said: I have told everything that I know of the matter; what I have said is the truth. George Gibson said: I am entirely innocent of the charge which has been brought against me; it appears to me that many of my conversations have been misunderstood and misrepresented; with regard to the prisoner Blain, and the statement he made yesterday, I can only state that I know nothing whatever about it; I have said, "How do you do?" to him in the bank, and occasionally in the street; I can never recollect addressing him but on one occasion; that was in conversation; it was one day when I met him in the street; I was walking—he was on horseback; I had heard of some of these notes coming into the exchanges through the Bank of Australasia; I was on my way to Mr. Mills, the manager of the bank, to get the truth of the story; I met Blain, and thought he would do just as well; I went up to him and said, "I suppose this news is too good to be true," and he told me he thought it was a hasty conclusion which had been come to by young Smithers, the exchange clerk; he then explained how the mistake arose on the part of Smithers, and I then passed on; I think it came out yesterday, in evidence, how Smithers made the mistake; my conversation had reference to two of the notes respecting which a paragraph appeared in the paper; I never wrote to Blain in my life, unless I sent a note to him by way of business, and, if so, it would be in the records of the bank, and would be addressed to the manager of the bank. John Graney said: I am entirely innocent of the charge I am this day charged with; that it was a mistake on Hannaford's part in saying that I lent this man Blain £25; I never lent him any money, and he never paid me any money; and I never told Hannaford that I accused Blain of robbing the bank, and the whole of this man Blain's statement that he made before the Court yesterday, with respect to me giving him the money, or telling him that I knew of him changing the money, or that Gibson and I were as deep in it, or that he was as deep in it as Gibson and I, is false, and he never mentioned Gibson's name, nor I either; Mr. Gibson's name was never mentioned between us, and another thing he never told me who had the money—he said he knew who had it—he did not say he had it: I deny what he has said; it is not the truth; Hannaford stated he came to Waratah day after day in succession after the business; he had other business which brought him to Waratah besides that, which I am in a position to prove.

SIR WILLIAM A'BECKETT'S WILL.—The will of Sir William a'Beckett, retired Chief Justice of the colony of Victoria, was proved in the London Court under £9000 personalty in England. The executors appointed are Dame Matilda a'Beckett, his relict and second wife, and testator's two brothers, Thomas Turner a'Beckett and Arthur Martin a'Beckett, and Henry Moor, Esq., of Sussex-square, Brighton. The will is dated, August, 1867, and testator died at his residence, Upper Norwood, June 27 last, aged 63. He bequeaths to his wife a legacy of £300 and the interest from the rest of his property for her life, and after her decease he leaves two-fifths of the principal to his son Reginald, and the remaining three-fifths between his sons Maluyn and Edward equally. To his son Maluyn he has left the gold paper-knife which was presented to him (the testator) by the attorneys and solicitors of Geelong.

THE PRESS AND THE BENCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—In reference to the case of the fining of the *Sydney Morning Herald* for contempt of Court by the Sydney Bench, the London *Telegraph* remarks:—"We do not know whether the mulcted gentlemen laid the flattering unction to their soul, that only their eminence among their brethren had singled them out for exemplary chastisement, to vent the spleen of the Sydney Bench; but it must have been a comfort, under the pecuniary infliction, to hear one of the sapient Judges utter the remarkable dictum that 'until the criminal is hanged the Press has no business to comment on the case.' Such a pearl of judicial wisdom was worth Messrs. Fairfax's £100; and the country gentlemen of England ought to subscribe the amount ten times over, to reimburse those who have been the instruments of showing that 'Justices' justice' is not an institution peculiar to the home Empire. Who would have expected, among our colonial products, a Justice Shallow?"

CAPTURE OF THE FIRST SALMON IN THE DERWENT.—The *Hobart Town Mercury* says:—We have the gratifying opportunity of announcing the first capture of the salmon in the waters of the Derwent. The announcement was made shortly before 11 o'clock that the fish had been brought into town, and were on exhibition at the rooms of the Royal Society, and the news spread so rapidly that in a few minutes the room was filled with eager spectators. Amongst those who hastened to the scene were Sir Robert Officer, Mr. Morton Allport, Mr. Buckland, and several members of both Houses of Parliament. It transpired that the fish were caught in the meshes of a seine net by two fishermen (one of whom was Mr. Robert Ikin), at Beauty Bay, last night. Mr. Allport at once recognised them, and it may be mentioned that the salmon has peculiarities of construction and appendage that are sufficient at once to fix their true character. The larger of the specimens exhibited measured 10 inches in length and 5 inches in girth; and the other one 9 inches in length. Of the fish being the true salmon there can be no doubt. Sir Robert Officer and Mr. Allport at once recognised them, and it may be mentioned that this fish is the only one having teeth on its tongue. Mr. Allport said he was prepared to "pledge all he was worth that the fish were the smolt of the real salmon, and the fruit of spawn spawned in the Derwent."

ST. PATRICK'S CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE CONFRATERNITY.—The above-named association held their annual reunion, yesterday, at Clontarf, Middle Harbour, and, as a whole, this excursion was quite as successful as any that have been given during the present season. The weather, up to half-past 10 a.m., was anything but calculated to draw people who were not Mark Tapleys from their homes, and many were the surmises as to whether the affair would be postponed or carried on. The committee, however, despite the heavy downpour of rain, dispatched the children in the steamer Breadalbane at 9 o'clock, and at a later hour the Kembla (s.) was sent away with a good number of visitors, and both steamers being provided with awnings, their passengers were landed pretty dry. At noon the rain ceased, and the ominous looking clouds having cleared away, old Sol consented to show his face, much to the gratification of the picnicers, who upon landing at Clontarf sought shelter in the dancing pavilion. The second trip of the Kembla was made from the Circular Quay at 1 p.m., on which occasion she was well filled. Various were the sports provided for the delectation of the visitors, and the wants of the little ones were not forgotten by the members of the confraternity, who, with the Rev. Father Mounier, of St. Patrick's Chapel, were most assiduous in their endeavours to make every one comfortable. Shortly after two p.m. the committee, with a few select friends, sat down to an excellent cold collation, provided by Compagnoni, in his usual first-class style. After dinner the following healths were drunk in bumpers of champagne, and duly responded to—"Archbishop Polding," "Mr. John Cuthbert," "St. Patrick's Christian Doctrine Confraternity," "Mrs. Cuthbert and the ladies," and the "Pastor of St. Patrick's." In proposing the health of Mr. Cuthbert, Alderman Carsher alluded to the fact that Mr. Cuthbert had, in accordance with his usual annual custom, defrayed the expenses of one of the steamers out of his own private purse. This had been done by Mr. Cuthbert for the last ten years. The last toast having been disposed of the party resumed their sports, and dancing, football, swings, &c. were kept up with unflagging spirit until about 6 o'clock, when the Kembla left for the return trip to Sydney. The favourite little steam yacht Fairy, the property of Mr. John Cuthbert, conveyed that gentleman, who was accompanied by several friends, to and from Clontarf.

PARTIES Furnishing, Upholsterers, and others are reminded of Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, at the residence of Captain Falbe, No. 4, Lady Young-terrace, Bridge-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADVT.

MAURITIUS Sugars.—The cargo of the Pantaloon, just arrived from Mauritius, including a very fine assortment, will be sold this morning, at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's Rooms, at 11 o'clock.—ADVT.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

BATHURST.

WEDNESDAY.

AT the Circuit Court, James Mara was acquitted on a charge of maliciously killing cattle. Two or three minor cases have also been disposed of. The jury not having agreed on the trial of [redacted] and Mrs. Kerr for larceny, they are to be tried again to-morrow, and that will conclude the criminal business.

The Volunteers were inspected by Colonel Carthew, accompanied by Colonel Richardson. The corps performed the usual evolutions with much precision, and elicited marked approbation from the Colonel, who said that the efficiency displayed was highly creditable to all concerned.

THURSDAY.

[redacted] and Mrs. Kerr were tried to-day for larceny. Mrs. Kerr was acquitted, but Burdett was found guilty and sentenced to three years' hard labour. The criminal business is over. There is only one civil case.

MARYBOROUGH.

THURSDAY.

The escort from Gympie arrived yesterday with 5868 oz. of gold.

MELBOURNE.

THURSDAY.

Earl Granville, in a despatch, states that he considers the appointment of Colonial representatives, as proposed by the London committee, unnecessary.

The Ovens Railway Bill has passed the Council, and is now ready for the Governor's assent.

The Payment of Members Bill has passed the Assembly, and was forwarded to the Council.

Mr. Ferguson, late gardener to Mr. Hugh Glass, has been appointed practical head of the Botanic Gardens, and Overseer of State Forests. Dr. Mueller retains his scientific position.

Phœbe is much admired for the Hotham Handicap. Antelope and Charon galloped well this morning.

The Assembly is in committee on the Munic Bill.

The Palm Tree takes 100 tons of Java rice to London.

The wool sales were well attended; fleece sold at 14d. to 15½d.; a small lot of beautiful scoured wool from Mr. Cotton's, Murrumbidgee, near Hay, realised 2s. 3¼d.

Hennessy's case brandy sold to-day at 26s. 6d.

QUEENSCLIFF.

THURSDAY.

ARRIVED.—Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.

SAILED. At 4.30, City of Adelaide (s.); at 8 p.m., Dandenong (s.), for Sydney.

HOBART TOWN.

THURSDAY.

The Offley, whaler, put in leaky.

The crops throughout the island promise an abundant harvest.

ADELAIDE.

THURSDAY.

There are some 400 policy holders in the European Insurance Company in the colony, and a meeting is called for Monday next to consider what steps shall be taken for their protection.

Attention is being drawn to the forthcoming municipal elections.

The Rev. Canon Russell was installed as Dean at St. Paul's Church to-day, in the presence of the Governor, Lady Edith, and a large congregation.

The cattle from the Gulf of Carpentaria realised an average of £8 3s. per head.

The corn market is without alteration.

CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In consequence of the remark in your Commercial Article of this day's date respecting the meeting of the Cinnabar Mining Company, held yesterday, I am instructed to request that you will publish Mr. Thompson's report *in extenso*. It will speak for itself.

Yours obediently,
W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.

Office—Spring-street, October 28.

To the Directors of the Cudgegong Cinnabar Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your instructions, I visited and examined your mineral property, accompanied by Mr. Spence, and now beg to submit my report for your consideration.

The mine is situate on a flat at the foot of a range in this place, bounding the valley of the Cudgegong River. Here several shafts have been sunk through the alluvial deposits filling up an old tributary valley of the main river—only one of these shafts having reached the bottom or bed rock of the old valley at a depth of 102 feet. The alluvium is of the usual character, consisting of beds of clay mixed with sand, alternating with water-worn drifts of sand and rounded quartz. On the joints marking the separation of the different layers the cinnabar is found deposited, in many cases in grains of appreciable size, but for the most part in a state of fine powder. It is also found mixed throughout the deposits of sandy drift, and also in some of the clay beds.

In the first two shafts opened some very rich patches of alluvial cinnabar were struck, samples of which were forwarded to Sydney; and the directors appear to have been led to expect that the deposits found in the other shafts were of a similarly rich character. In this matter I have no hesitation in stating that they have been wilfully misled, and that attempts have been made to carry deception to a still greater extent by pretended discoveries of cinnabar in places to which it had evidently been taken from the mine. Under the impression that the alluvial deposits would pay for working, plans were laid out for operating on it on a large scale, and the requisite plant for the reduction of the cinnabar ore has been erected.

A careful examination of the ground opened has, however, satisfied me that the rich patches of cinnabar there found were of limited extent, and that in taking out the alluvial ground such a large proportion of barren material must inevitably be mixed with the runs of ore as to leave no chance of such an operation being carried on profitably.

I could not, therefore, recommend the prosecution of this plan, unless further exploration (as mentioned below) shows a richer and more permanent deposit in the deepest portion of the old valley.

Although the misrepresentations as to the value of the alluvial deposit have directed the attention of the company from the far more important business of exploring for the vein from whence the deposit has been derived, it has not lowered the intrinsic value of the property or reduced the chance of ultimate success.

It must be noted that an alluvial deposit of a hundred feet in thickness has been proved to be mixed with cinnabar throughout; that even close to the surface it is found with a modern deposit of alluvial gold; and that if all the cinnabar scattered over this mass of clays and gravels could be collected, it would form an enormous body. But this is not all.

With so friable a material as cinnabar, a much larger proportion would be worn away and carried off by the water than has been left behind, and this must be taken into account.

It is hardly possible to suppose that the original deposit of cinnabar whose denudation has supplied such a large amount of ore as is indicated above could be otherwise than of considerable size and richness, and the main object of the company should be to discover the position of the cinnabar vein, by tracing up the alluvial deposit to its source.

It is, of course, impossible to state with certainty what the character of this vein will be, but, judging from the indications mentioned above, it is likely to be of great value, and in my opinion the chance of success fully warrants the outlay required for thoroughly exploring the ground.

The trial of the alluvial ground in the old valley is also incomplete, only one of the shafts having struck the bottom. In most cases the deepest channel in these old valleys is filled with a water-worn drift, sometimes alone, at other places mixed with clay, and in auriferous country it is in this drift where the alluvial gold is found. The same causes will govern the deposit of alluvial cinnabar, and I would recommend the exploration of the deep ground in the old valley for the purpose of ascertaining if a payable amount of cinnabar and gold has been left there.

While the above-named trials were going on, the material now raised might be treated, and the reduction plant got into working order before it was wanted for richer ores.

This is only a general report, but the detailed instructions required to direct the practical carrying out of the work shall be forwarded to the Board.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
H. A. THOMPSON.

Lucknow, 12th October, 1869.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Monday, the 25th instant, Mr. Liardet, of Sydney, with the assistance of the harbour-master, moored his (Mr. Liardet's) raft for breaking the sea, on the inner reef off Nobbys. The sea rose a little on Tuesday, nevertheless several boats hung on to it and fished from it. On Wednesday, boats hung on and fished from the raft. To-day, Thursday, the wind set in early from the south and the sea rose. The wind freshened to about half a gale. The sea was breaking on the raft, and from the accounts brought up by the Morpeth, the raft appeared from her to be doing all that could be desired of it, and that it, with others, must ultimately be the greatest protection to all sailing vessels entering the port of Newcastle in bad weather.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GRENFELL.—The *Mining Record* of Saturday reports that an accident occurred at the claim known as No. 1 Oriental Reef, by which a miner of the name of James Glenn lost his life. It appears he was working in one of the drives, when suddenly, without any warning, a large mass of soft granite fell down on him, crushing him instantly to death. The part of the drive was not timbered, as it should have been, it being considered safe for the time, and it was in consequence of this being omitted that the accident arose. The poor fellow leaves a wife and children totally unprovided for, but, from the charity of a few persons who have interested themselves on behalf of the widow, a subscription has been set on foot, and a tolerable sum collected.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1869.

WRITING this from Paris you will fairly expect the latest news as to the health of the Emperor to occupy the first place in my communication Excitable as French people are, they have so accustomed themselves to bulletins as to be somewhat insensible to the really alarming state of health of their ruler. It has been known that the painful malady under which Napoleon has been suffering for so long a time has assumed a form which is thought to be incurable. The Ministers of State are in constant attendance, and the only companion of the royal drives, now very infrequent, is the Imperial physician. Foreign doctors are arriving daily, and graver faces are not to be seen than those issuing from the royal apartments. The crisis is, no doubt, very serious, and the expectation of the nation is that a change is imminent, and while the fear of some is that it forebodes a revolution, the hope of the multitude is that an "ill wind" may blow them some good. So fickle is the popular taste that no one ventures to speculate upon probabilities, but I may say that the anxiety of the Emperor that his heir should be recognised by the people in all parts of the Empire leads to the belief that the policy of the Prince Napoleon, notwithstanting his speech, is adverse to the claims of the Empress and her son. Even in the height of his recent illness, when it might be expected that his family were all about him, the Emperor urged the visit of his wife and son to Ajaccio, involving an absence of ten days. The *Times* has felt it politic to write strongly in favour of the legitimate succession, but the Paris Bourse evidently regards the event as beset with complications. Meanwhile the royal sufferer is fain to read, day by day, the discussions as to the future of his kingdom, of which he is destined, ere long, to cease to be the ruler. The very latest intelligence of the Emperor is that, though suffering from daily fainting fits, he is able to attend to business; and of the Bourbon family, that the plot will be thickened by the advance of claims on the part of the Count de Paris. At the same time it is maintained that the Emperor may live two or three years, and if the Prince Imperial were once of age his succession would be certain. All the while the *ouvriers* laugh at the proposed reforms, and agree with Ledru Rollin in believing the "great amnesty" to be a "great snare."

Since my last letter Parliament has closed its protracted sitting, and the Queen has assented to a speech, recounting in bare terms the completed work of one of the severest sessions on record. The settlement of the Irish Church question, and the passing of a Bankruptcy Bill, are scarcely more important than the Public Schools Act, which lays down a principle for future action, by the operation of which our old and much-abused Educational Trust Bill will be appropriated for the public benefit, and to the furtherance of popular education.

The period for "stumping" has arrived, and already young senators are uttering their sentiments to their constituents, and leading the way for veteran statesmen to reveal to the public their greater thoughts of future action. The following letter from the great apostle of free trade will be read with interest in the colonies:—

"I thank you for the newspaper. There are knaves in the world, and there are simpletons, and the one class prays upon the other. The Tory party is always driven to these tricks; they cannot otherwise appeal to the multitude. If they complain that too many Customs duties have been repealed, they will perhaps kindly tell the working men what duties they will put on again. Is it the duty on corn, or cattle, or do they wish a duty on imported cotton? If a foreigner will not buy cheaply from us, will it mend the matter if we refuse to buy cheaply from him or from some other foreigner? If wages have risen from 20 to 50 per cent. since 1850, is this consistent with a wrong policy as to our foreign trade? The pamphlet to which you refer bears the marks of having been written in Bedlam; it is a mere confusion of figures, and is wholly without logic or sense. The good harvest will tend to restore health to the general trade of the country, and when we have a sufficient supply of cotton, Lancashire will recover from its present distressed condition. It is more cotton we want, and not more taxes on imports. I suspect the people of Lancashire will not fail to understand this.—JOHN BRIGHT."

From September to October, this work goes on, and on the 9th of November the Prime Minister usually appears in the city, and gives some indication of the policy of her Majesty's Government. This is the ordinary course with us, and the subjects to be talked about are not extraordinary, except indeed those of America, and that is a topic everybody will avoid, because every one fears, and no one desires a war. Mr. Motley, our new Minister, is absolutely dumb; except at the inauguration of the Peabody statue, he has not uttered a word, and then he said nothing as to our future relations. He is the exact opposite of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and it is, perhaps, quite as well that he is.

It will hardly be credited that the state of public feeling is so sensitive that had anything happened the other day at the boat race, giving grounds for the supposition that the Harvard men had not had fair play, there is no knowing what effect such a *contretemps* might have produced. I have met Americans at Geneva and in Paris, who declare that in New York the public excitement would have been "very serious." "Americans will not brook insult or impertinence," said one. "We don't expect always to give way to the old lady," said another. As it happened, all is well, for the Americans appear to take in good part their well-contested defeat. The course was admirably kept, and the struggle was bravely maintained. Everybody expected that Oxford would win by distance; to have won by a boat's length only was a surprise. The Americans were as sure of winning, and "they must have done" so if their mode of steering had been allowed; the forced use of a coxswain "threw them," and they will "show Oxford their rudder next year on their own waters." It is well we are all glad that they lost "so well," and we are not a little pleased to find that the great guns loaded for salute on the other side of the Atlantic "were not fired." After all, we might have had a sadder tale to tell, for the Harvard crew, returning from the race, were in great peril, the tug, in the cabin of which they were, being nearly run down in mid stream—too much champagne being on board.

The country has been scandalised by the production of a play more immoral than Traviata in the Grande Duchesse. Formosa is the work of a playwright who defends his piece as an avowed immoral production. The lessee of Drury Lane had done all he could to keep the place open and make a living profit; he had put upon the stage piece after piece of legitimate drama, but the people would not come, and, in his frenzy of despair, he secures the services of Mr. Boucicault to get up something that will draw. Nothing is easier with such license, and the play produced fills the house and startles the beholders and brings down upon him the censure of literary critics not over-fastidious in such matters. Enraged at this treatment, he asks how they who praise Norma and Sonnambula at her Majesty's dare to attack Formosa at the Drury. If they are so pure why do they exhibit day by day the record of cases of seduction and divorce? It is the old tale of the coal scuttle and the kettle, and of course there are two sides; but to hear these caterers for the public amusement and taste avow that "Libertinism fills the house, and morality empties the till" is to admit what all good men have ever believed, that the playhouse, anywhere, is a place to be shunned by all pure-minded men, and by everyone entitled to the true style of woman. What days we live in! The *Times* closes a powerful article in reference to Lord Byron with these words:—"For our part we shall not be disposed to open his works again." What a revolution of opinion in a few days in reference to an English poet adored by a nation while living, and admired by so many in all countries for his genius and power. No one ever held Byron up as a model, all knew that he was the victim of a master passion, some must have been aware of his guilty life. Yet it is left to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, in 1869, to reveal the great secret of Lady Byron's life, and to fix upon Lord Byron the accusation which consigns him to a deserved fate. Your readers will judge for themselves as they read the article from *Macmillan's Magazine*, and they will see to what abuse Mrs. Stowe is subject at the hands of vindicators, who demand, with seeming indignation, what right an ambitious American writer has, after all these years, "to sully the fair fame of our noble British poet!" Mrs. Stowe is well defended, and the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" may well be left to occupy her own ground. She received the dark history from a dying and injured woman; and when Lady Byron told it she did so with an intention which has now been courageously fulfilled. It was time that the mask was removed, and, if I mistake not, the verdict of the public will sustain the first impressions.

The collapse of the Albert Life Insurance office has carried sorrow and anguish into thousands of homes, not in England only, but in India, the Continent, and, I fear, the colonies. This office, originally a small one, has, by a series of amalgamations, taking in other weak offices, become a wide-spread institution, and its funds, which ought to have been invested for the assurers, have been recklessly squandered in the payment of tens of thousands to the promoters of these amalgamations. Thus it becomes known that, to meet the liability to millions, the office has scarcely half-a-million, and a stoppage is the result. The policy-holders are legion; meetings are being held at home and abroad; united action to save the wreck seems impossible, and a winding-up seems the only alternative, a resource at once desperate and difficult. It is not likely that twenty per cent. will be saved to the policy-holders by the official liquidation, and much discredit is thrown upon all insurance organisations.

We are indulging the hope that our new Beer House Act may lead to results long desired by all the friends of temperance. The Permissive Bill will not receive the assent of our Legislature, but the object desired in the reduction of public-houses and the annihilation of beer-houses seems likely to be arrived at. In the north of England the magistrates are visiting the streets of the towns and refusing licenses by hundreds. The brewers are beginning to be alarmed, and "the trade" is in a state of panic. It will hardly be credited that in a line of street out of the city of London, extending about one mile, every fifth house is a beer or spirit house; and it is a strange fact that at no time have these houses flourished more than during these three years of deep depression in trade and manufactures.

It is expected that Parliament will not be summoned till February next, to take up with serious intent the greatest question of all, the land question of Ireland. Before this it is believed that the arrangements for the future conduct of the Church may be placed upon a secure and permanent basis. The laity are appealing to the Bishops, and every diocese is in motion. If what is done in reference to the disestablished Church of Ireland is well done, we shall have an example to appeal to when the cases of the Church in Wales, Scotland, and England come to be considered, as they will in time, and probably in the order here indicated. The new Church body will declare its conformity both in doctrine and practice with the Church of England, and already a scheme is put forth, giving equal powers to the lay and the ecclesiastical elements. Let what may be said, the Church prospects are, for the first time for centuries, good and healthy. Meantime reform is proposed in England; by the Bishops' Resignation Act, two of our senior dignitaries, Bath and Wells, and Winchester are enabled to retire. Exeter may probably follow the example; and Dr. Moberley, having succeeded to the see of Sarum, we have the prospect of four new men upon the bench. The Bishop of Oxford, it is said, has had his eye upon Winchester, so that it is probable that Samuel Wilberforce may soon sign himself S. Winton instead of S. Oxon.

We have another tunnel under the Thames, that is to say the works in progress are so satisfactorily executed as to lead to the belief that, without any of the sad experiences of Brunel, we shall have a good footway through the bed of the Thames, uniting the points of Tower-hill and Tooley-street, Southwark. Shafts have been sunk on both sides, and next summer the Tower Tunnel is to be open for use.

The investigation of the Election Commissioners at Beverley, Bingwall, and Norwich is of such a character, that if these rotten boroughs are not disfranchised they ought to be. The revelations of election proceedings are such that there is nothing for it but the ballot, and in some form or other a plan of secret voting will be recommended by the Commission now about to report.

Our harvest is being well got in; we shall have plenty, and, I hope, peace. Work is wanted for the labouring classes, but it is hoped that we have seen the worst, and before winter our commerce and trade may again spring into activity.

The Ritual Commission will report in favour of a new lectionary, daily services shortened, discretionary use of portions of Book of Common Prayer, and alterations in the Burial Service.

Mr. Gladstone's health is in a very critical state.

The Bank of Russia advances its rate to 5½ per cent.

The Emperor of the French, whose health is better, promulgates the Senatus Consultum, together with the articles relative to the Budget which formed a schedule.

CREDE.

STAVES and Palings, ex Australasian Packet.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at the Lime-street Wharf, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.—ADVT.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	267	11	11
Gin	11	13	11
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters ...	19	5	4
Rum	105	0	11
Perfumed spirits	1	2	2
All other spirits	29	10	0
Wine	63	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) ...	17	10	0
——(in bottle)...	19	0	0
Tobacco and snuff	47	18	0
Tea	21	13	0
Coffee and chicory	30	2	8
Dried fruits	27	11	8
Rice	7	9	0
Pilotage	55	16	8
Dues	6	10	0
Ad valorem	344	11	0
Total	£1242	18	0

We are informed by the secretary to the European Assurance Society that the representatives of the institution here and in Melbourne are without any information from the head office—telegraphic or otherwise—as to the reported suspension of payment by the Company.

In the absence of mail advices there was not much disposition to purchase at to-day's wool sales. One firm withdrew the whole of their catalogue, other important parcels were also passed at vendor's limits. Sheepskins in active demand, at an advance on last week's rate. Annexed are particulars of sales:—

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: VE conjoined, 7 scoured at 8¼d.; No. 14, 12 fleece at 12¼d., 9 locks and pieces at 6¾d.; L in diamond, 11 greasy at 4¼d., 7 greasy at 4d. to 4¼d., 1 ditto damaged at 2¼d., 2 handwashed at 7¾d., 1 mixed at 2d.; 17 lots sheepskins at 2d. to 4¾d., pelts at 1d.

By Messrs. Irwin and Turner: — over JJ, 27 scoured wool at 15d.; EL, 42 at 12¾d., 2 at 9¾d., 8 at 9¼d. to 11¾d.; IM, 6 greasy at 6¼d. 3 lots sheepskins at 4d. to 4¼d.

By Messrs. Brewster and Trebeck: M'Lean over Merri, 12 bales fleece wool at 11d. 4 bales scoured at 13¾d.

By Mr. Ebsworth: BN in diamond, 28 fleece at 14d; Bee, 5 scoured at 14¼d.; FMB, 7 at 8d. 4 fleece at 8¼d., 1 ditto damaged at 4d.

Messrs. Mort and Co. deferred their wool sale until next week, but sold a quantity of sheepskins at 2¼d to 4¼d.

Mr. Devlin, who also withdrew the whole of the wool catalogue, placed 12 lots sheepskins at 3¼d. to 4¼d.

Messrs. J. B. North and Co. sold, at the Hunter River Company's Wharf, about 600 bales of lucerne and oaten hay, at prices ranging up 49s. per bale.

Messrs. Slattery and Co. sold to-day: House, No. 41, Gloucester-street, for £300 cash—Mr. W. H. Holmes purchaser; 3¾ acres of land at Botany, for £60—Mr. J. Cunningham purchaser.

The entire cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Pantaloon will be offered by auction at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's rooms to-morrow (Friday).

The R. M. S. Aveca, with the English mail of September 10th, arrived from Galle this morning, 3½ days in advance of contract date. The principal items of the commercial news appeared in Monday's issue, which we now supplement from our files. The latest money market intelligence from the *Times* is as follows:—

The English funds this morning opened at a fractional improvement, which was maintained, and in the other departments of the Stock-Exchange there was a partial recovery of steadiness. The transactions in Consols have been at 93⅝ to ¾ for delivery, and 92⅞ to 93 for the 6th of October. Bank stock left off at 243 to 245; Reduced and New Three per Cents., 91⅞ to ⅞; India Five per Cents., 114 to ½; India Four per Cents., 99⅝ to ¾; Rupee Paper, 105⅞ to 106 and 110⅝ to 111; India Bonds, 25s to 30s premium; and Exchequer-bills, March, 2s to 6s premium; June, 6s to 10s premium. There was an increased discount demand to-day both at the Bank and in the open market, but it is to be attributed to the movements resulting from the confusion on the Continental Bourses, and not to any trade demand, the previous dulness of commerce being likely to be much augmented by the events of the past week.

Westgarth's Circular of September 10 remarks upon the market for colonial securities:—

Although there has not been much business in this holiday season, the market has been favourable to colonial securities, and the upward tendency has been assisted by a further reduction in the bank rate on the 19th ultimo from 3 to 2½ per cent. All the Government debentures show an advance in value, in some instances of as much as 2 per cent. The New Zealand debentures had advanced 2 to 3 per cent., but there has been a partial relapse upon the last news. In the absence of new colonial loans for an unusually long interval, stocks are mostly out of speculative hands, and, excepting the New Zealand, the market is firm. The panic of the last ten days in foreign securities had no effect on colonial stocks. The following is the summary of the changes in the prices of the various Government and other debentures since the date of the last circular, the 13th ultimo:—The New South Wales Five per Cents. are all ½ per cent. higher. The Victoria Six per Cents., April and October, which have reached the unprecedented price (they having now only fifteen years' currency) of 114-115, are 2 per cent. higher, and those of January and July 1 per cent. higher, while the new Five per Cent loan is ½ per cent. higher. Queensland stocks are each ½ per cent. higher; South Australian ½ per cent., and Tasmanian 1 per cent. higher. In New Zealand Stocks the 5 per cent consolidated are 1½ per cent. higher, the old 5 per cents. about ½ per cent., and the various 6 per cents. about 2 per cent. higher. There is, however, but little business in any of the New Zealand Stocks, excepting the consolidated, in which, as it is a large and uniform stock, there is usually a fair amount of daily dealing.

There has been an advance also in the debentures of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, the 6 per cents., due 1880, and the 5 per cents., due 1895, being each 1 per cent. better.

Latest quotations: New South Wales, 1871-76, 101 to 102; ditto ditto, 188-96, 99½ to 100½; ditto redeemed by annual draws from 1867-75, 101 to 102; ditto Scrip, 2 per cent. annual draws, from 1872-98, 99½ to 100½; New Zealand, 1891, 104 to 106; ditto, 92 to 93; ditto Consolidated, 92 to 93; ditto 1891, 106 to 108; ditto 1891, 104 to 106; Queensland, 1882-85, 107½ to 108½; ditto 1891, 107½ to 108½; South Australian, 1893-1908, 111 to 112; Tasmanian, 1895, 108 to 109; ditto redeemed, 1893-97, 108 to 109; Victoria, 1891, 144½ to 115½; ditto, 114 to 115.

Railroads.—Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United, 55 to 57; ditto 6 per cent. bonds, payable 1880, 102 to 104; ditto 5 ditto, ditto 1895, 90 to 92.

Banks.—Australasia, 53 to 55; Bank of Otago (limited), 3 to 4 discount; Bank of South Australia, 31 to 33; Bank of Victoria, Australia, 38 to 40; Bank of New Zealand, 15½ to 16½; National of Australasia, 2½ to 3 premium; English, Scottish, and Australian (Chartered), 16½ to 17; London Chartered of Australia, 23½ to 23; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 17½ to 18; New South Wales, 38 to 40; Union of Australia, 45 to 46; Oriental Bank Corporation, 43 to 44.

Mines.—Yadanamutana of South Australia (limited), 1½ to 1¾; Port Phillip (limited), ½ to ¾ premium; Scottish Australian (limited), ¾ to 1; Kapunda (limited), 1 to ½ discount; Worthing, ¼ to ½; Yorke Peninsula (limited), ¼ to ½.

Miscellaneous.—Australian Agricultural, 16 to 17; Australian Mortgage Land and Finance (limited), 1 to ½ d.; Foreign and Colonial Government Trust and Loan, 89 to 90; Van Diemen's Land, 5½ to 6½; Scottish Australian Investment (limited), 72 to 77; South Australian Land, 32 to 34; Trust and Agency of Australasia (limited), ¾ to 1 premium; New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency (limited), ½ d. to ½ premium; ditto Trust and Loan (limited), 1¼ to 1¾ premium; English and Australian Copper (limited), ½ to ¾; Otago and Southland Investment (limited), ½ d. to par; Home and Colonial Marine Insurance (limited), 1½ to 1¼ discount; N. B. Australasian (limited), 47 to 52.

Messrs. Willans, Overbury, and Co.'s wool circular, of September 10th, says:—

The Australian mail for the month of August, dispatched on the second day of the present series of sales, took out a report of the first two auctions only, and would no doubt prove somewhat disappointing to the hopes of many who had been expecting prices to rule more in favour of sellers than had been the case in the May-June series. The want of animation which characterised the first sale was continued for two or three subsequent days, but from that time forward a marked though a gradual change occurred, until a decided advance was established upon opening rates, of about 1d per lb. on greasy, and about 1½d per lb. on washed fleece wools, the improvement being most manifest on the finer descriptions of clothing and combing wools. Cape wools, which after the first few days were briskly competed for by an unusually large number of Foreign buyers, fully participated in the general improvement, but during the last few days some abatement in demand has supervened, and while no absolute giving way can be announced, there is indication of a change in this direction. Some disturbing rumours have been current during this week, relative to the health of the Emperor Napoleon, but there have failed to influence adversely the operations for French account, which, having been very extensive during the last fortnight, have materially assisted in producing the result which it is a great satisfaction to chronicle. The duration of the sales (which were intended to continue till the 28th instant), has fortunately been considerably curtailed, and, owing to the resolution of merchants to hold over wools till November, the quantity catalogued will fall short of that available for disposal by several thousand bales, and the sales will close, at the latest, on the 21st instant. This determination to support the market by withdrawals, and the indication it affords of the views held by many that higher prices will obtain towards the end of the year, has, no doubt, imparted confidence to buyers generally, all of whom will gladly hail such an improved state of trade as will justify their paying the growers a decidedly higher price for their produce.

Full particulars of the wools catalogued to this date inclusive, are subjoined:—

Sydney and Queensland	31,346	bales
Port Phillip	30,072	"
Adelaide	13,681	"
Swan River	463	"
Van Diemen's Land	7,618	"
New Zealand	31,709	"
Cape	27,345	"
Total.	142,234	bales.

Messrs. Dyster, Nalder, and Co., writing on the same date, report of the market for other Australian produce:—

Since our report of the 31st ultimo, the arrivals have been 1164 hides, 801 casks tallow, 190 bales leather, and 2098 tons bark.

Hides continue scarce, and with a good demand, a further advance of ⅛d per lb has been obtained. The sales since the 31st ultimo reach 5247 hides—Sydney best heavy, 5d per lb; best light, 5⅛d per lb; second heavy, 4⅞d per lb; second light, 4⅞d to 5d per lb; thirds, 4⅝d per lb; kips, 5⅛d per lb; horse, 5s 6d to 6s 1d each. Present stock, 2476 hides.

Leather is in good demand, and the sales since the 31st ultimo reach 186 bales at full previous rates to ½d per lb. advance, the prices paid being as follows:—Best sides, 9⅞d to 10⅛d; seconds, 9d to 9⅛d; light, 10½d to 10⅞d; cheeks and shanks, 4d; and basils, 5d per lb

Tallow.—The market for Russian has been less firm the last few days, and prices are slightly lower, P.Y.C. being to-day quoted 46s 3d to 46s 6d per cwt. on the spot, and 47s for the last three months, which is 3d to 6d on the spot and 1s for forward delivery lower than at the close of August. The stock of foreign tallow is 20,865 casks, against 21,526 casks at this time last year.

Australian.—The stock having been much reduced within the last few weeks, and the demand for consumption continuing active, the sales made have been at 3d per cwt. advance on the better qualities, and fully previous average rates for ordinary and inferior. The sales out of first hands reach 874 casks—Good mutton, at 46s to 47s per cwt.; ordinary, 41s to 46s per cwt.; good beef, at 45 to 46s 6d per cwt.; ordinary, 41s 9d to 44s 9d per cwt. Present stock, 922 casks.

Sheepskins.—No sales to report since the 31st ultimo.

Kangaroo Skins have sold rather more freely and at slightly better prices, the sales reaching 10,029 skins—large at 1s 11d to 2s 5d; middlings, 8d to 12d; small, 3d to 7d; extra small, 2d each.

Mimosa Bark.—With heavy arrivals the stock shews a further material increase, and sales are difficult to effect. Chopped and long have maintained about former rates, but ground must be quoted 2s 6d to 5s per ton in favour of the buyer. The sales reach 256 tons. Adelaide ground, £9 per ton; chopped, £8 12s 6d per ton; other ports, ground, £8 5s per ton; chopped, £7 10s to £7 12s 6d per ton; long, £7 12s 6d per ton. Present stock, 3549 tons.

Horns, Bones, and Hoofs.—Horns have sold without material change in value, but the trade is far from active. Shank bones in less request; the better qualities have realised about former prices, but ordinary or stale lots are rather lower. The sales since 31st ultimo reach 93,512 horns, average 21½ oz., 31s 6d; average 12¼ to 13¾ oz., 24s to 30s 6d; average 10⅝ to 11⅝ oz., 12s to 17s; average 5¼ to 8½ oz., 5s to 9s per 123. 64 tons bones—Shanks, fair to good, £13 17s 6d to £19; ordinary, £11 12s 6d to £13 15s per ton; knuckle and common, £5 to £5 10s; piths, £5 5s to £5 10s: hoofs, £4 to £5 2s 6d per ton.

In to-day's issue, the name of Professor Thomson was erroneously mentioned in connection with the Cudgegong Cinnabar Company. The report referred to was by Mr. H. A. Thompson, of Lucklow.

THE GLANMIRE GOLD-MINING COMPANY.

THE following report was adopted at the half-yearly meeting of the above company, held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday:—

"REPORT of the directors, presented to the shareholders, at the half-yearly general meeting, held at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Bridge-street, on Thursday, the 28th October, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

"The directors meet the shareholders in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, and beg to refer to the attached report from the manager on the operations of the company for the past six months, from which it will be seen that the results anticipated from the sluicing have not been realised.

"The sluicing was recommenced on the 10th May, and has been continued since, the yield of gold being worth £875 4s. 1d., which has not quite covered expenses.

"There is still a sum of £1432 10s. available to carry on the sluicings, which will be continued as long as there is water, until the above sum is expended, in the hope that the yield of gold may increase.

"The directors have given instructions for the subdivision of the non-auriferous portion of the estate into small farms, which they purpose realising with as little delay as possible, and trust that the sale may prove sufficiently satisfactory to enable them to return at least 15s. (fifteen shillings) a share to shareholders.

"The balance-sheet, duly audited, is attached. The meeting will have to elect a director in room of J. de V. Lamb, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election, and has given notice; also an auditor in room of H. Phillips, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election."

G. KING, Chairman.

"Glanmire Gold-field, October 27, 1869.

"The Secretary Glanmire Gold Mining Company, Sydney.

"Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report on the Glanmire Gold-field for the half-year ending the 30th September.

"The ground sluicing commenced on the 10th of May last, and has been carried on continuously since that period.

"The yield of gold to September 11 was about 245½ oz.

"It is with much regret I have to state that this yield has not been sufficient to cover the working expenses of the gold-field.

"Several quartz reefs have been prospected without making any discovery of sufficient importance to warrant further expense being incurred in their development.

"Surveys are about to be carried out to subdivide the non-auriferous portion of the estate into farms of from twenty (20) to one hundred (100) acres.

"Experiments were made by box-sluicing to ascertain the value of the drift at Sheep-station Point. These trials indicated a favourable result if water were brought in sufficient quantity to ground-sluice the whole point. A race is now in course of construction to effect this object, by bringing in the Winburndale water.

"By working the two hills at the same time the yield of gold will, of course, be much greater, while the cost of management will be the same. It is, therefore, only fair to assume the combined operations will prove remunerative.

"If, however, after a fair trial these works should be shewn to be not of such a character as to place the company in a position to declare dividends, I shall, however reluctantly, be compelled to advise a stoppage of all works, and the sale of the company's property.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"EDWARD COMBES, manager."

BALANCE SHEET.

1869. RECEIPTS.				DR.		
Discount				£1	9	6
Gold account—proceeds of operations to date ...				1,786	5	2
Licenses received at Glanmire				4,197	0	0
Share account—from shareholders to date ...				23,488	10	0
Interest on calls, &c.				79	4	2
Manager—balance due 30th September ...				463	16	7
				£29,936	5	5
1869. PAYMENTS.				CR.		
Preliminary expenses—forming, &c.				£384	19	6
Proprietors' purchase of estate				16,000	0	0
Proprietors' interest on deferred payments ...				444	3	11
Furniture				96	8	9
Goods for Glanmire—chemicals, iron, &c. ...				342	15	1
Charges account (4 years)				706	13	9
Outlay at Glanmire, viz.:—						
Engine and plant	£650	0	0			
Erecting ditto	322	11	9			
Buildings	306	4	6			
Race, cost cutting	330	0	0			
				1,508	16	3
Sundries—carriage, cartage, cutting timber, prospecting, &c., 4 years, at Glanmire				2,645	9	7
Labour and salaries, 4 years, at Glanmire ...				7,547	6	4
Interest on overdrafts				29	9	3
City Bank—balance 30th September				398	4	9
				£29,936	5	5

I certify that I have examined the above balance sheet, and compared it with the journal and documents relating thereto, and, finding same correct, confirm it.

HENRY PHILLIPS, Auditor.

Mr. J. D. V. Lamb was re-elected director, and Mr. H. Phillips an auditor.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Pony, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, AND CO.—At their Yards, at quarter-past 12, Fat Sheep and Lambs; at their Warehouse, at 3, Tallow, Hides, &c.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Yards, at half-past 11, Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 12, Fat Lambs; and at 1, Dairy Produce.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

H. MOSES.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2, Horses.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At No. 4, Lady Young-terrace, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.; at their Warehouse, at 11, Mauritius Sugars.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At Lime-street Wharf, at 3, Staves and Palings.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, General Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, Straw Hats, Coir Matting, &c.

M. MOLONY.—At his Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes, Sewing Machines, Iron Lasts and Stands, Knives, Benches, and Blocks, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Slops, Flannels, Shirts, Calicoes, Hollands, Dress Stuffs, &c.

S. JAY.—On the premises, South Head Road, Paddington, at 11, Groceries, Crockery, Brushes, Fixtures, Scales and Weights, Furniture, &c.

BAKER AND SHORT.—At their Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Clothing, Watches, Jewellery, &c.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11, Horses and Carts, &c.

HENFREY AND TOOHEY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

IRWIN AND TURNER.—At their Produce Stores, at a quarter to 11, Leather; at 11, Hides, Horns, Hair, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, &c.; at quarter-past 2, Tallow, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11, the Chippendale Hotel and 2 Houses, Bank-street, Chippendale; 2 Houses, Castlereagh-street; 2 Cottages, Duke-street, and allotment, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo; 2 Houses, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst; Doongalla Villa and Grounds, Burwood; Allotment, Paddington; Cottage, Moncur-street, Woollahra; Land, Balmain; Allotments, Village of Mossvale, Sutton Forest.

O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides; at half-past 2, Tallow.

J. DEVLIN, Jun.—At his Produce Stores, at 11, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at half-past 2, Tallow, Mess Beef, Lard.

W. A. SMITH.—At 901, George-street South, at half-past 11, Farm and Dairy Produce; at Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 2, Clothing, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At their Depot, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at half-past 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at half-past 12, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, Oranges, &c.; at 4, Hides, Tallow, Skins, &c.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Erin-go-Bragh Hotel, Cumberland-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Bagatelle Table, Glass Glasses, &c.

MALTYN AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11, Fat Lambs.

NEW DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—A temperance meeting was held yesterday evening in the schoolroom adjoining the Presbyterian church, Haymarket. It was attended by a large number of Sons and Daughters of Temperance, many of whom were unable to obtain seats. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Lucas, M.W.P. Addresses illustrative of the great success of the cause in New South Wales, since the inauguration of the first division a little over five years ago, were delivered by Messrs. Roseby, Mountcastle, Burns, and Hill. After the public meeting came to an end the new division—number 53, under the designation of "The Olive Branch," was formally inaugurated. No fewer than fifty persons came forward and subscribed themselves as members. Various matters of business touching the future management of the new division were arranged, office-bearers were elected, and the meeting came to a close.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST TO THE MODERATOR, MINISTERS, AND ELDERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Yesterday morning a public breakfast was given to the Moderator, ministers, and representative elders of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales. It took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, in King-street East, in the large dining-room on the ground floor of the new wing. The meal provided was in every respect well worthy of the occasion, reflecting an equal credit upon the management of the committee, and upon the liberal resources and general arrangements of Mr. John Williams's establishment. The Hon. S. D. Gordon presided. On the left hand of the chairman sat the Rev. Dr. Lang, the Rev. Mr. M'Culloch, and the Rev. Adam Thomson. On Mr. Gordon's right sat the Rev. the Moderator, and the Rev. William Purves. Amongst those also present were the Hon. John Richardson, the Hon. John Macfarlane, M.D., the Hon. Alexander Campbell, Mr. Grahame, M.L.A., Mr. George Mackay, M.L.A., Mr. Robert Stewart, M.L.A., Mr. George Bowman, the Rev. George Mackie (of Victoria), Dr. Douglas, Mr. M. Whytlaw, Mr. William Niell, and other influential members of the Presbyterian communion. Nearly every member of the General Assembly was present.

The meal being ended, and grace said by the Moderator,

The Moderator desired, on the part of himself and his rev. brethren, to say how deeply sensible they all were of the considerate kindness which had dictated the getting-up of such an expression of affectionate regard towards them and their brethren the representative elders of the General Assembly. It showed, at all events, that the lay members of their Church were not ashamed of their ministers, and he took it also as a proof that they were well satisfied with the proceedings of the Assembly. The effect of that great movement in the direction of unity, begun many years ago, had been abundantly blessed, in answer, doubtless, to the prayers of the Church. The continued harmony and steady progress of the Presbyterian Church in this colony since that happy union, effected only a few years since, had been fraught with encouragement. He trusted they might, year after year, still continue to advance under the Blue Flag of the Covenant—an ensign of Divine favour over them all, and an emblem of peace. They were all deeply attached to the Church of their fathers. (Applause.) They valued her, not merely because she transmitted to them symbolical books in which truth was carefully embodied, but because they knew and felt that their Church was an appointed means for the evangelisation of the people—an institution for the carrying of the Gospel of Jesus round the whole world—an organisation whereby countless thousands had been, and should continue to be, brought to the saving knowledge of the Lord. The General Assembly over which he had been called upon to preside had, he thought, been particularly favoured by the blessing of the Almighty; and the harmonious action and deep and earnest feeling with which its proceedings had been characterised throughout, had rejoiced him greatly. Such a harmonious assembly had not before been witnessed in this colony, and was probably unparalleled in the history of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world. In common with his brethren in the ministry, he cordially thanked the people for this manifestation of their affectionate regard.

The Chairman then addressed the company present. Whatever might be said in favour of the judicious foresight of the committee in their arrangements he confessed he could not see much wisdom displayed by them in the choice of himself as chairman; although there was, perhaps, no one in that room more devotedly attached than he was to the Presbyterian Church. (Applause.) But it was his friend the Hon. Alexander Campbell who had suggested this breakfast, and had warmly urged it forward—a gentleman better qualified than he could possibly be to assume the chair on such an auspicious occasion. (No.) He was called upon, it seemed, to speak; but he happened to be in a position of some considerable difficulty, for he had not been provided with a text. (Laughter.) He could not of course talk politics—that would be extremely out of place—and he could not talk theology before so many reverend fathers, much better able to speak on those subjects, and who, moreover, had been speaking on them for the last fortnight past in the Assembly. He, nevertheless, might take leave to say that he most heartily concurred with the Moderator in rejoicing at the harmony which had prevailed in the highest Court of their Church, the annual session of which had just been brought to a close. He believed that the General Assembly had done great good to the Church itself, and for this Christian community at large. By its means had been carried out various wise and beneficent schemes, such as could not possibly have been carried out in the former divided state of their Church. (Cheers.) Amongst those schemes might be mentioned the Widows and Orphans Fund, and the Presbyterian College scheme—an institution which might now be looked upon as fairly established amongst us. (Applause.) It was, at all events, so far carried out that they were now in a position to be able to call upon the Government for a sum correspondent to that which they had raised for the establishment of their college. (Renewed applause.) He did not wish to detain them, as there were several others appointed to speak, but before he sat down, he must be permitted to express the very great pleasure it afforded him to see his old and much respected friend, Mr. Grant, in the distinguished position which he now so worthily occupied. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Adam Thomson was pretty much in the same position as their worthy chairman had been, being expected to speak without any definite subject before him. He knew very well what it was to speak to a text, and what it was to speak to a motion, but to have to speak without text or motion was, he confessed, quite a new thing to him. (A laugh.) His wisest proceeding would perhaps be this—to say as little as possible. This public breakfast in connection with their Church was quite a novelty, but though a novelty it was a very good and pleasing thing, because it gave expression to the cordial good feeling which was felt by the laity for the ministry, whose greatest stronghold was in their affectionate sympathy. The reunion showed also that their people were not ashamed of their ministry—he did not say their "clergy," because he recognised no such distinction. The Presbyterian polity did not separate the Church from the people. (Cheers.) The ministers and the people had common interests, and were but one united body. The ministers, as the ambassadors of God, were strongly and closely identified with the people of Christ. They were called "ministers," and not "clergy," because the office was ministerial. He hoped the identity of interests manifested by their happy meeting that morning might never be brought into question or their union interrupted. The co-operation of the laity with the ministry of the Church was, in his view, most essential to the wellbeing of the Church at large. In every congregation there was room enough to exercise the energies of every member, and no congregation could ever prosper without such an internal interest being actively displayed. And as it was with single congregations, so it was with the aggregation of different congregations in such an organisation as their Church. All must labour for good, that, in what was so done for all, all might equally participate. He hoped that the effect of their meeting together that morning would be yet further to disseminate a feeling of brotherly love, and to increase the desire of members of their Church to promote the faith of Jesus, and to set forward the salvation of souls. (Cheers.)

The Hon. John Richardson was another speaker who had not been prepared to speak, and therefore should wisely be brief in what he wished to say upon that occasion. He was much pleased that they should have had an opportunity of meeting together in such a way. He had always been impressed with the belief that the Presbyterian Church in this colony would never occupy that position of importance and of influence which it might fairly look forward to so long as it remained a divided Church. Since it had been united on a firm and equitable basis, on which all could agree, much good had resulted, and yet further benefits might be reasonably expected. He hoped from that day forth they should all go forth with a renewed activity and energy until they had disseminated the Christian principles, and primitive polity of their Church throughout the length and breadth of the colony. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to think that the proximate establishment of a Presbyterian College would do its part in supplying them with well educated young men from this colony to fill their pulpits. He also expressed his very great satisfaction at the pleasant interchange of social courtesies between the Moderator and the ministers on the one side, and the whole body of the laity on the other. Many had left their Church in consequence of the division that once unhappily prevailed amongst them, but they had such an excuse for their estrangement no longer, and ought now to be prepared once more to return to their own reunited Church.

The Rev. J. B. Laughton said that he was a minister of the Established Church of Scotland, and as such had no little pleasure in rising (although he had been rather unexpectedly called upon) to address so large a gathering of members of the Presbyterian Church. It afforded him very great satisfaction to be enabled to say that the union of their beloved Church—once so unhappily divided—had, for some time past, completely realised all that they had hoped for from the change of circumstances which had so taken place. He regarded this union with particular pleasure, having long taken a very deep interest therein; for from the commencement of the movement in that direction—so long ago as 1854—he had, at Maitland, had the privilege of moving a series of resolutions in favour of this state of union they now enjoyed. He had been proud of the unanimity and brotherly spirit which had pervaded the proceedings of the General Assembly, whose proceedings had just been brought to a close. There had been scarcely a jar in the whole course of the proceedings; every minister and elder, whilst expressing his individual opinion, having, obviously, most carefully avoided saying a word which could possibly offend the feelings of those from whom he happened to differ. He had also been much delighted with the proceedings on Friday last—at the conference about revivals of religion—and he trusted that what had then taken place would not become a matter of evanescent enthusiasm, but that in the different presbyteries throughout the colony the feeling then expressed might assume a practical shape. (Applause.) A revival of spiritual life in religion was something that was most urgently required. The influence of such a spiritual life was much needed, and the ministers and elders would, he hoped, always cultivate any efforts that might be made in that direction. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Alexander Campbell felt encouraged to speak, although not fully prepared to do so, after the very successful addresses which had been by Mr. Richardson and Mr. Laughton. He hoped that the social *réunion* then so pleasantly begun might be annually kept up, and that it might grow from a breakfast into a luncheon, and from a luncheon into a dinner. (Laughter and cheers.) For the last thirty-two years he had been a witness of the progress of the Presbyterian Church in this colony, and he rejoiced at its present prosperity and peace. After alluding in complimentary terms to the long ministry of the Rev. Dr. Lang, Mr. Campbell went on to confess himself a Presbyterian, and incidentally to explain how it was that he had not always been able to be in attendance at the public worship of God in the Presbyterian Church. In doing this he adverted to the former divided state of that Church. At one time, years ago, the seed sown of the Presbyterian Church in this colony did not grow into one goodly tree, but sent out several small saplings in different directions. The Rev. Mr. Mackie, the Elder, had earnestly desired to see the present union brought about, and had laboured for it; and although he had left the colony before it was brought about, no one (as he firmly believed) was more rejoiced at what had taken place. What had once been mere straggling saplings had now become united in one trunk, and the so-united Church had become a great religious and moral force in this community. He hoped the Church of the future would always exercise this great religious and moral force. He said religious and moral force, because he should be sorry to see, he very sorry ever to see, the Presbyterian Church assume the shape of a mere political organisation. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Steel expressed the pleasure he felt in seeing the ministers and laity thus cordially co-operating in their Zion. He hoped that such a social *réunion* would be kept up in future years.

Mr. M. Whytlaw also declared his satisfaction at the meeting of the presbyters and the eldership that morning, and bore testimony to their cordial co-operation for the good of their common Church during the late Assembly.

The Rev. William Purves moved a vote of thanks to the gentlemen to whose kindness and good feeling they were indebted for the entertainment that morning so gracefully provided for them.

The Rev. Dr. Geikie seconded the motion, and in so doing also bore testimony to the marvellous unanimity which had prevailed during the deliberations of the late Assembly.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and acknowledged by Mr. Learmonth, who, in the course of his observations, expressed himself very strongly in favour of a movement on the part of the Presbyterian laity to raise the minimum salaries of Presbyterian ministers to £350 per annum.

The Rev. Mr. M'Culloch, having been called upon by the Moderator, pronounced the benediction.

This terminated the proceedings.

PRIVILEGES OF COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.

(From the Law Journal, July 16.)

If an irresistible force encountered an immovable mass, what would be the result? This pet problem of the schoolboy very well expresses the theoretical difficulties that we sometimes meet with in the conduct of public affairs. All constitutional government is based on the idea of the harmonious rule of co-ordinate and equal authorities. The chief magistrate is sovereign, the legislator is sovereign, and each part of the Legislature is separately sovereign. When, however, the day of trial comes, it is found that neither written nor unwritten Constitutions can confer perfectly equal power, and one of the authorities practically asserts its supremacy. Very many have been the conflicts between the law-making power and the law-administering powers. Must not the Legislature be supreme, for what Court can or ought to control the High Court of Parliament? But it is also of the last importance that the Courts of law should be unrestrained and uncontrolled in their functions of interpreting and applying the law. Now, inasmuch as Parliament has, from necessity or prescription, some judicial power it is inevitable that there should have been conflicts of jurisdiction between the Legislature and the Courts of law. Everyone acquainted with the constitutional history of England is aware how extreme Parliament has been to put forward and to maintain its judicial rights, whilst the Judges have not been less bold and zealous in the defence of their jurisdiction. Happily, their disputes have been so adjusted by the wisdom and moderation of both parties, that we are now in no danger of a collision between the Legislature and the Judicature. Our colonies, however, have not yet adjusted such differences, but they have the immense advantage of our decisions to guide them. Just now the colony of Victoria is agitated by a question of legislative privileges, which will have to be decided by the Privy Council. The facts are few and undisputed, the general principles of the law are clear, and the solitary question at issue lies within a narrow compass.

The Victoria Assembly summoned two squatters named Glass and Quarterman to the bar of the House, and, on the report of a committee of the Assembly, committed them for bribing or attempting to bribe certain members of the Assembly. The men were sent to Melbourne gaol, and as soon afterwards as possible they were brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case was heard in Chambers by the Chief Justice and two other Judges. The warrant of commitment, as appearing on the return to the writ, was in the form used by the House of Commons in the case of the "Sheriff of Middlesex," who was committed for executing a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench against the printers of the House of Commons. This warrant was as follows:—"Whereas the House of Commons has this day resolved that W. Evans, Esq., and J. Wheelton, Esq., sheriffs of Middlesex, having been guilty of a contempt and breach of the privileges of this House, be committed to the custody of the serjeant-at-arms attending this House; these are therefore to require you to take into your custody the bodies of the said W. Evans and J. Wheelton, and them safely to keep during the pleasure of this House, for which this shall be your sufficient warrant." Now, the counsel for the prisoners Glass and Quarterman, before the Supreme Court of Victoria, contended that the warrant ought to have specified the particular breach of privilege that had been committed, because the Assembly, unlike the House of Commons, was the creation of statute, and was bound to show on the face of its minutes that it was acting within its jurisdiction; that without such specification the Supreme Court could not ascertain if the Assembly was or was not acting within the scope of its privileges; and that the prisoners were entitled to their discharge. After hearing counsel for the Assembly, the Judges decided that the return to the writ was insufficient because the special facts ought to have been stated on the warrant, and discharged the prisoners. It was proposed in the Assembly to arrest them again; but by a vote of 31 to 12 it was agreed to refer the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

That the House of Commons has power to commit on a warrant that does not state the particulars of the breach of privilege, there can be no doubt. In the Earl of Shaftesbury's case, 6 Howell, St. Tr. 1269, which was a commitment by the House of Lords, Lord Chief Justice Rainford said:—"This Court has no jurisdiction of the cause, and therefore the form of the return is not considerable." In the case of The Queen v. Paty, 2 Lord Raymond, 1109, where objections were taken to the form of the warrant, Mr. Justice Gould said:—"If this had been a return of a commitment by an inferior Court, it had been naught, because it did not set out a sufficient cause of commitment; but this return being of a commitment by the House of Commons, which is superior to this Court, it is not reversible for form." In the case of Murray, who in 1751 was committed to Newgate by the Commons for contempt, and who was brought up to the Court of Queen's Bench on a writ of *habeas corpus*, Mr. Justice Wright said:—"It need not appear to us what the contempt is for; if it did appear we could not judge thereof; the House of Commons is superior to this Court in this particular." It would appear from this that it is not certain that a Court of law can inquire into the validity of the privilege, even if it is stated on the face of the return, or in other words, that Parliament has full power to declare what is a breach of privilege; but in the case of Burdett v. Abbot, 14 East. 1, Lord Ellenborough said:—"If a commitment appeared to be for a contempt of the House of Commons generally, I would neither in the case of that Court nor of any other of the Superior Courts inquire further; but if it did not profess to commit for a contempt, but for some matter appearing on the return which could not by any reasonable intendment be considered as a contempt of the Court committing, but a ground of commitment palpably and evidently arbitrary, unjust and contrary to every principle of positive law and natural justice; I say that in the case of such a commitment (if it ever should occur, but which I cannot possibly anticipate as ever likely to occur), we must look at it and act upon it as justice may require, from whatever Court it may profess to have proceeded." This view has been upheld by other Judges; for instance, in the cases of the *Sheriff of Middlesex* and of Gossett v. Howard. In Bass Crosby's case, in 1771, Chief Justice De Grey said: "When the House of Commons adjudge anything to be a contempt or a breach of privilege, their adjudication is a conviction, and their commitment in consequence an execution; and no Court can discharge or bail a person that is in execution by the judgment of any other Court. . . . Courts of justice have no cognisance of the acts of the Houses of Parliament, because they belong *ad aliud examen*." It is needless to cite other cases, and we must conclude that the House of Commons can issue a general warrant of commitment, but if the particulars were set forth a Court of law may inquire into their validity. The point then to observe is whether the Assembly at Victoria has in all respects the same privileges in respect to committal as appertain to the House of Commons.

The case of Doyle and others v. Falconer, (36 Law J. Rep. (n. s.) P.C. 33) was an appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Court of Common Pleas in the Island of Dominica. A member of the House of Assembly was committed for contempt, and amongst other objections to the proceeding, it was urged that it ought to have been stated on the warrant, that the contempt was committed in the presence of the House. In delivering judgment, Sir J. Colvile (Lord Westbury and Sir G. V. Williams being present and concurring) held that the commitment was wrong, and said, "The privileges of the House of Commons, that of punishing for contempt being one of them, belong to it by virtue of the *lex et consuetudo parliamenti*, which is a law peculiar to and inherent in the two Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom. It cannot, therefore, be inferred from the possession of certain powers by the House of Commons by virtue of that ancient usage and prescription, that the like powers belong to legislative assemblies of comparatively recent creation in the dependencies of the Crown. . . . There may or may not be good reason for giving by express grant to such an Assembly as this privileges beyond those which are legally and essentially incident to it. . . . That extraordinary privileges of this kind, when regularly acquired, will be duly recognised here, is shown by the recent case of Dill v. Murphy." (1. Moore's P.C. Cases, 487.)

That the Assembly of Victoria has acquired such privileges as are here alluded to, appears to be beyond contention. The 18 and 19 Vict. c. 55, says: "It shall be lawful for the Legislature of Victoria by any act or acts to define the privileges, immunities, and powers to be held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Council and Assembly, and by the members thereof respectively, provided that no such privileges, immunities, or powers shall exceed those now held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament, or the members thereof." Further by an Act of the colony, 20 Vict. c. 1, it was declared that the Assembly should have all the privileges, immunities, and powers then held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament, and in Dill v. Murphy, it was held that the Constitution of Victoria gave to the Assembly all the privileges, immunities, and powers enjoyed by the House of Commons in 1855. We have shown that the House of Commons may issue a warrant for commitment that does not set forth the alleged breach of privilege or contempt, and that the Courts of law will not interfere with a commitment under such a warrant. By the Act from which we have quoted, and by the case of Dill v. Murphy, and indirectly by the case of Doyle and others v. Falconer, it clearly appears that the Victorian Assembly enjoys all the privileges, immunities, and powers of the House of Commons, and, of course, amongst them the power of commitment for contempt. The only possible question is whether the warrant of commitment must state the nature of the contempt, so that on a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* the Supreme Court may inquire into the matter and "act upon it," as Lord Ellenborough said, "as justice may require."

THE LATE CATTLE STEALING CASE AT ARMIDALE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant you gave full publicity to the trial of the Messrs. Vivers, and as my name is mentioned in a way that requires explanation, I have to request that you will insert the enclosed, which is a copy of a letter I received from Mr. John M'Intyre, in whose evidence it is that I am spoken of.

By your so doing I shall feel much obliged.

Yours truly,
ROBERT GALLOWAY.

East Maitland, October 26.

"Waterloo, October 16, 1869.

"Dear Galloway,—I am informed (since the Circuit Court at Armidale) by Mr. D. K. M'Intyre, general manager for Mrs. Mary M'Intyre's stations, that it was with his authority that you called on Messrs. T. and W. Vivers, of King's Plains, for a settlement of the account, and that you handed over to him a cheque drawn by Messrs. T. and W. Vivers for £6 2s. as the balance due by Messrs. Vivers to Mrs. Mary M'Intyre's stations, and that you duly credited the same in the station books.

"You are quite at liberty to publish the above.

"I remain, your sincere friend,
"J. A. M'Intyre.

"Robert Galloway, Esq.,
"John-street, East Maitland."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you allow me to intrude upon your columns with a few words in reference to my scheme of education by the post. As my correspondents are now more than forty, and are scattered all over the colony, I would fain remind them, and all those who wish to follow their example, that the next quarter day is the 10th of November, and that I hope that it will be convenient for them to send their work not later than within thirty days after that date; by this management, I shall be able to leave Sydney before the end of December, which I am anxious to do, as I purpose to make a somewhat extensive trip in the Southern district. I should feel much obliged to the managers of local papers if they will copy this communication.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
CHARLES BADHAM.

University of Sydney, October 27.

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Can you, or any of your talented readers, tell me how far it is from Adelaide to Sydney, via Wentworth? and from Sydney to Adelaide via Wentworth? Some folks might entertain the notion that the two distances were equal. This cannot be the case, for the postage of a letter from Adelaide to Sydney by the route mentioned is twopence; but from Sydney to Adelaide over the same ground is sixpence. Strange country this!

Yours,
D. B.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETC.

EX AVOCA.
READING, SON, and STEFFANONI
have just opened NEW GOODS per mail steamer, comprising
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S TWILL MARCELLA DRESSES, TOILET SETS, &c., &c.,
all traced for braiding, and
"A LA RUSSE."
Also, a good assortment of braids for working the above.
SHETLAND WOOL EMBROIDERY and RUG NEEDLES,
and
SOME QUITE NEW DESIGNS
in
DIAPHANIE and DECALCOMANIE,
including
New "BICYCLE" PICTURES.
GLASS SHADES, with gilt and black and velvet covered stands,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
READING, SON, and STEFFANONI,
92 and 94, Market-street East, Sydney.

UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
MAIL SPECIALITIES
SHOWING THIS MORNING.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY would solicit the personal and special inspection by ladies of their very extensive importation now open ex Mail steamer.
In submitting these novelties to the notice of ladies, they can confidently state that the collection excels in rarity and beauty anything yet shown in the colonies.
Special remark is made of the
FRENCH and ENGLISH MILLINERY
TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS,
embracing every design, colour, and style brought into fashion to the latest moment prior to the leaving of the mail.
INEXPENSIVE MILLINERY of styles and prices hitherto unapproached.
UNTRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, new straws and shapes
Flowers Feathers Wreaths Droops
Heath Grasses Leaves Bouquets
Every lady should visit this department.
LYONS SILKS
at 59s 6d FULL DRESS,
A special lot purchased at the manufacturer's, and submitted at the above remarkably low prices, embracing
FANCY SILKS, several new and chaste styles
BLACK SILKS, the most reliable makes.
A special importation of
Silks for young ladies
Broché and Shot Glacés
Plain Glacés, every new shade.
D. J. and CO. particularly invite an inspection of this department.
MANTLES.
Special shapes, really unique and graceful. The styles now shewing are the most chaste of the season, many new and handsome shapes have been introduced by this mail, some of the shapes are—
The Glowworm Gipsy Bell
Fairy Stella Paletot
Princess Coquette Fuschia
Claude Dahlia Pink.
All the new Fabrics for the season are represented, as also
Rich Grosgrain Silks
Grenadines and Zephyr Textures.
THE FANCY DEPARTMENT
is laden with the most striking novelties. A magnificent collection of specialities of the highest character, is now exposed.
NEW REAL LACES, also Honiton, Maltese, and Valenciennes.
THE CELEBRATED WARRINGSTOWN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Hem-stitched, Tucked, Embroidered Border and Festooned Corners,
At 14s 6d per dozen.
An extensive purchase, under peculiar advantages, really cheap.
Scotch Cambric Scollops and Insertions
Plain and Fancy Ribbons, every new shade
Chemisettes, Bodices, and Fichus
Pelerine and Panier, a decided novelty
Wycombe Coiffures
Chemisettes and Linen Sets
LADIES' JOSEPHINE and TREFFOUSE KID GLOVES, first choice, new and pretty shades.
MACHINE NEEDLES
for WILLCOX and GIBBS'S and Wheeler and Wilson's Machines.
MACHINE SILKS, black and coloured.
D. J. and Co. refrain from further enumerating the collection, but would especially solicit the personal inspection of every lady.

JUST OPENED.—Several cases single and double BERLIN WOOL, Knitting Cotton, Hank Crochet Cotton, and a splendid assortment of BERLIN PATTERNS, &c, &c. J. BURTON, 4, Hunter-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street.

MOURNING COSTUME.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY have opened a very extensive variety of fabrics for
FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.
The following are some of the fabrics specially suited for
DEEP MOURNING.
QUADRUPLE CRAPE BARATHEA SILKS
Cashmere de soie Parramatta cloths
Henrietta cloths Crape cloths.
WIDOWS' MILLINERY and MANTLES.
A very large collection of thin materials for second, slight, and complimentary mourning.
NEW SILKS, neutral tints
Lustres Camlets
Black and white grenadines.

THOMPSON AND GILES
invite their
NUMEROUS PATRONS
and
the LADIES generally,
to an
INSPECTION
of their
CHOICE EXPOSITION
of
NEW GOODS,
ex
MAIL STEAMER,
which are on
VIEW
THIS MORNING.
NOVELTIES
in
PARISIAN and ENGLISH MILLINERY.
Very choice
FLOWERS, WREATHS, PLUMES,
and
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
NEW SHAPES,
in untrimmed
STRAW and CRINOLINE BONNETS.
LATEST SHAPES
in
YOUNG LADIES' HATS
BOYS' HATS
INFANTS' HATS
LADIES' HATS.
PRETTY SILK JACKETS,
without sleeves;
FAVOURITE SHAPES,
with sleeves.
SPANISH LACE SHAWLS.
CHANTILLY and PUSHER ditto.
LACE JACKETS and MANTLES,
for the present
SEASON.
GLOVES.
FIRST CHOICE JOSEPHINE,
plain and fancy sewn, in white, black, drab, and all light colours, in children's and ladies' sizes.
The POLONAISE, LA DUCHESSE, and MARRIOTT TOPS, with tassels.
A very complete and extensive assortment of
LISLE THREAD,
SWEDE LISLE,
LISLE BERLIN, and
TAFFETA SILK,
manufactured by DENT and CO.,
in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S sizes,
in
WHITE, BLACK, DRAB, PINK, GREEN, BLUE, STRAW, LAVENDER, &c.
CROQUET GLOVES
RIDING GLOVES.
COLOURED SILK FRINGES,
wide and narrow.
CHRISTENING ROBES,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,
and
SQUARES.
PELERINES and PANNIERS
LACE and MUSLIN BODICES
The NEW RUFFLE BODICE
EMBROIDERED Linen Sets
LINEN SETS trimmed REAL LACE
LACE SETS and CHEMISETTES
EMBROIDERED Book Muslin
SETS and CHEMISETTES
LACE and MUSLIN COLLARS
LAPPETS, richly worked.
A beautiful
and
cheap assortment of
LACE FALLS,
all
NEW SHAPES.
BOOK and MULL EMBROIDERY,
NEW FRILLINGS
for
PETTICOATS.
SATIN and LUTE
RIBBONS
of every
WIDTH and COLOUR.
BLACK and FANCY BELT
RIBBONS.
PARASOLS
and
SUNSHADES,
ALL SHADES,
in brown, drab, blue, green, violet, lavender, and mauve, lined and unlined, from 4s 11d.
EXQUISITE fancy Parachutes for PROMENADE and CARRIAGE costume, with rich variegated and plain fringes, lined and unlined, all the varied NEW SHAPES, from 10s 6d.
FRENCH BROCHE GRENADINES, in white and black grounds, with chintz and single colourings, satin stripes and checks.
DENISON HOUSE,
opposite the
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
DELIVERY OF NEW CARPETS.
Our stock is just supplemented by shipments of the
CHOICEST NEW PATTERNS,
from the most eminent carpet factors of Europe, new in both colourings and designs.
For variety we offer considerably the
LARGEST OPEN STOCK OF CARPETS
in the trade.
OUR PRICES are the lowest compatible with good value.
FARMER AND COMPANY,
late
FARMER, PAINTER, AND POPE.
THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, SYDNEY.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
The Mail Shipment received by
Messrs. FARMER and COMPANY,
per present Mail,
consists of a beautiful selection of
MILLINERY, of the highest taste
FRENCH SILKS, a select parcel
MODEL MANTLES and JACKETS
HONITON, MALTESE, and other real Lace
LADIES' BELTS, novelties, very cheap
FANS, new and varied
GLOVES and RIBBONS.
The usual display of these Mail importations will be made THIS DAY.
269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

NEW PARIS and LONDON MILLINERY
Crinoline and Straw Bonnets
Hats, in hundreds of shapes
Mushroom Hats
FRENCH FLOWERS
Parachutes and Umbrellas
Ladies' Silk Jackets
Silk Fichus
Grenadine Fichus and Jackets
Children's Jackets
Lace Mantles
Grenadine Mantles
Shawls, in Lace, Grenadine, and other light fabrics.
Ladies, an inspection is respectfully courted.
Goods purchased for PROMPT CASH in the Paris and London markets, and will be submitted at moderate prices.
M. J. MURPHY,
251, Pitt-street,
Mantle, Millinery, and Shawl House.

MACHINE SILK, black, Nos. 10 to 24, at HENRY FRENCH'S, Excelsior House, 44, South Hd. Rd.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, 1s each, worth 5s 6d. E. T. MACKAY, City House, 363, George-street.

CLOTHS and TWEEDS for SALE, cheap, from 2s 9d upwards. W. HOWES, 88, King-street.

TO THE LADIES.—HOBSON and WHITING'S price for their well-known quality Josephine Kid Gloves, embroidered black, white, or coloured, will be for the future 4s. per pair.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.—Shirts, Underclothing, Stays, and Baby Linen, under cost price, at
M. A. HUGHES'S,
590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.
Gentlemen's good Eureka Shirts at 31s the half-dozen; youths' and boys' colonial-made Shirts of the very best material at 3s.

NEW GLOVES.
Ex Mail Steamer AVOCA.
LADIES' JOSEPHINE Kid Gloves, 1st quality
Plain and stitched NEW "CROWN" make, 4s per pair
LADIES' choice light and medium shades, from DENT and CO. and TREFOUSSE et CIE.
LADIES' 3-button gloves, drab shades
Children's superior kid gloves.
S. H. LEWIS (late Jules Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

BOOTS and SHOES.
SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.
BONA-FIDE CLEARING-OUT SALE for CASH ONLY.
In consequence of the advertiser relinquishing the retail department of his business, and removing to other premises.
JAMES VICKERY tenders his acknowledgments to the public for the extensive patronage he has received during the first week of his CLEARING-OUT SALE, and at the same time begs to assure them it is not one of those puffing business dodges resorted to by some tradesmen to mislead the public, but is a genuine
SELLING OFF, for CASH only,
of his RETAIL STOCK, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The stock being very extensive, and as the whole must be cleared out and possession of the premises given up at the end of the year, the public are requested to call and make their purchases as early as possible.
As various lines are cleared out, other fresh goods from the unopened stock will be substituted, until the whole is disposed of.
The stock will be found to comprise
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, MAIDS', YOUTHS', and CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, and Goloshes of various qualities and shapes. Also, heavy goods for stockmen, mechanics, miners, shepherds, and general labourers.
Storekeepers, hawkers, and others will be liberally treated with for job lots of the retail stock, for CASH ONLY.
In order to accommodate mechanics and the working classes generally, the business will be open on Saturday afternoon and evening.
. Mark the address—
JAMES VICKERY,
375, George-street, Sydney.
The Wholesale Department will be carried on as usual in the back stores until further notice.

ALL OVER THE COLONY.—Ladies and gentlemen complain of bad fitting boots. BOVIS'S Boots, on anatomical principles, combine ease, elegance, durability, and economy. BOVIS, Bootmaker, Market-street, Sydney, late of Campaign House, King-street. Fishing, riding, and cricketing boots.

WANTED, to SELL the Olympic Running SHOE. At C. Bovis's, Prize and Anatomical Bootmaker. 62, Market-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. BOOTS AND SHOES.—GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.
EXPIRATION OF LEASE.
The whole of W. CREGO'S large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES must be cleared out within twenty-one days, at an immense REDUCTION IN PRICE (for cash only).
W. CREGO, 108, King-street, 3 doors from Pitt-street.

GENTS'. SUMMER SHOES.—Just opened, a choice assortment for the season, at Callaghan and Son's.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

DIAMOND PRESENTATION RINGS, with large and magnificent emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and brilliants of the first water, just received per mail.
Also,
A selection of first-class jewellery, comprising suites in emeralds and pearls, of bracelet, brooch, necklet and earrings; gold fly pins, horseshoe and jockey cap pins, diamond scarf slides, fancy sleeve links and studs, "don't be cross" brooches, gipsy rings of latest patterns, ladies' diamond rings, ladies' Victoria chains, gentlemen's albert chains (18 carat), each link bearing the London Hall Mark, &c., &c.
W. MAC DONNELL and CO.,
late Brush and Mac Donnell, 320, George-street.

FENCING WIRE.
25 tons black wire, No. 4
30 ditto ditto ditto, assorted, Nos. 5 to 10
Galvanised wire rope, 4 4½, 5 inch.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS.
RICHMOND RIVER SAW MILLS.
ORDERS taken for dressed or rough pine by the proprietor.
JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE.
The PLANT of the Burrowa Express Newspaper. Both the jobbing and newspaper plants are very complete. For particulars, apply to
GEORGE FORSYTH and CO., Agents,
Wagga Wagga.
5th October.

PRINCE OF WALES' BIRTHDAY.—Cannon for firing salutes, ten shillings, twelve and six, and fifteen shillings each.
F. LASSETTER and CO.,
421, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a 1·20 h.p. oscillating ENGINE, without boiler. No. 51, New Pitt-street.

DOG COLLARS and Chains, in great variety, at EASTWAY and SONS', 425, George-street.

RATS, Rats.—Try our improved Rat Traps, the best ever made, at EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

FISH, Fish.—If you want to catch fish, buy one of our Traps, at EASTWAY'S, 425, George-street.

MICE, Mice.—The Patent Mouse Trap, requiring no setting or baiting, at EASTWAY'S, George-street.

SIEVES, of every description, can be had at the Sieve Manufactory. EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-st.

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING, from 6 in. to 72 in. wide, at the Manufactory. 425, George-street.

EASTWAY and SONS are Manufacturers of every description of Wire Work, and Importers of Fishing Tackle, and Makers of Fishing Lines. 425, George-street, Sydney.

RATTANS and DATES for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, at 8, Macquarie-place.

FIREPROOF and Thief-proof SAFES, all sizes; small ditto for gold buyers; now landing. F. LASSETTER and CO., 421, George-street.

PRINTERS.—For SALE, Double Royal MACHINE (Petter and Galpin), with modern improvements; suited to newspaper and jobbing; in thorough working order. Cash price, £100. F. Cunninghame and Co., 186, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a medium sized fireproof Iron SAFE. Apply 295, George-street.

FOR SALE, a superior BEER ENGINE, four pulls, piping complete. Apply Bengal Arms, Bridge-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station gates, Sydney, Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c. Best quality, lowest prices.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE ....Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Dunn's superfine
Stevens' superfine
Palmer's superfine
Dawson's superfine
Crawford's superfine
LAUNCESTON ....Superfine
CALIFORNIAN ......In quarter-sacks.
Adelaide wheat
Launceston wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Best brands, superfine, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

ADELAIDE WHEAT.—Prime samples for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

HART'S ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE. C. WILSON, 14, Barrack-street.

FOR SALE, to land, ex John Duthie, CURRANTS, barrels and cases; Raisins, muscatels, Elemés, sultanas; figs, almonds, nuts, ginger, sardines, macaroni, vermicelli, salad oil. Also, candles, Brandon's full weights; Sparrow's washing crystals, and Barry's chicory.
M. METCALFE and CO.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.
Butterworth's superfine silk-dressed, guaranteed equal to the best brands in the market.
40 TONS FOR SALE,
Cash £13 per ton.
J. WALKER, Victoria Wharf.

POTATOES.—A superior sample now landing ex Agnes Jessie, from Hobart Town.
HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

GROCERIES. GROCERIES.—Down again. Down again. C. KIDMAN'S list of prices:—
The very best fourpenny sugar in the city
Superior coffee, 1s per lb.
Very best rice, 7 lbs. for 1s
Best currants, 3 lbs. for 1s
Best Sultana raisins, 3 lbs for 1s 3d
Best muscatel ditto, 3 lbs. for 1s 6d
Best full-weight sperms, five medals, 10½d per lb.
Cozens's best American kerosene, 2s 4d by single tin.
Best white starch, 5d by package
Best blue ditto, 4½d ditto
Best soap, 7½d per full-sized bar
Best washing soda, 6 lbs. for 6d
Best light Blue, 11d per lb.
Best washing powders, 8d per dozen
Best table salt, 9 lbs. for 6d
Best Hobart Town jam, 7d per tin
Best sardines, 6d and 10d
Lobsters and fresh herrings, 8d tin
Best pickles, 8d per bottle
Best salad oil, 8d, 1s, and 2s 3d
Best corn flour, 6d per lb.
Best mustard, 8d tin
Best groats, 10d tin
Best bottled fruits, 1s bottle
Best cocoa, 1s 5d per lb.
Best chocolate, 1s 4d per lb.
Best cheese, 6d single cheese
Very best butter, 7½d per lb.
Splendid ditto, 5d per lb.
Washing soda, 7s 6d per cwt. by the cask
Boy Bendixen teas, chests, very best, £6 17s 6d each, 84 lbs.
Ditto ditto, half-chests, £3 15s each, 44 lbs.
1000 cases porter, Borthwick's, the best in Sydney—quarts, 8s per single dozen; pints, 2 dozen for 10s, or 4s 6d by the case, delivered to any part of the city or suburbs.
C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, William-street, Lower George-street, and Parramatta-street.

OATEN HAY.—Camden pressed Oaten Hay, for SALE. S. NUTTER, Caledonian Wharf.

LIMEJUICE.—A fine sample of S. S. Island, in 10 and 14 gallon kegs. W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

CORN.—CORN, prime samples just arrived, for SALE, in lots, at W. SHORT'S Stores, Victoria Wharf.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BEEF.
LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton ..	1½d	Fore quarter of beef ..	1½d
Fore ditto ditto ..	1d	Spice beef ..	[illegible]
By whole sheep ..	1d	Round beef, cooked ..	[illegible]
By half sheep ..	1½d	German sausages ..	[illegible]
Mutton chops ..	2d	Black pudding ..	[illegible]
Rump steaks ..	2½d	Beef sausages ..	[illegible]
Beef steaks ..	1½d	Pork ditto ..	[illegible]
Boiling beef ..	1½d	Legs of pork ..	[illegible]
Corn beef ..	1½d	Loins of pork ..	[illegible]
Ribs of roasting beef ..	2d	Veal ..	[illegible]
Sirloin ditto ..	2½d	Suet ..	[illegible]
Hind quarter of beef ..	1½d	Ox tongues ..	2s each.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.
Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern
Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney
William-street, Woolloomooloo
Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road
189, South Head Road; Botany, near Hollingshed's
Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel
Bank-street, Chippendale
Corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

BICYCLE, for SALE, £6. E. M'CARTY, Coachbuilder, 250, Pitt-street, opposite Willow Tree.

FOR SALE, 4-wheel VAN or Waggon, Horse, and harness; suit grocer or traveller. 13, Margaret-st.

FOR SALE, a PERAMBULATOR, newest style. Apply Henry Schlichting, 152, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, Sociable, new and second-hand Harness & Saddles; cheapest in Sydney. Tucker, Elizabeth-st.

FOR SALE, HORSE, DRAY, and HARNESS, £16 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

CAPITAL new SIDE SADDLE, with leaping head and bridle; price, £4 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

PAIR HORSES, American Waggon and Harness, £45 the lot. GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

HORSE, Buggy and Harness, £30 the lot; new double Buggy and Harness, £30. GIBSON and CO.

SMALL PONY and set of plated harness, £5; Tip Dray and harness, £5. Shop, 183, Hyde Park-terrace.

SADDLES.—Best all-over hogskin Saddles, 50s each; less by the case. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

TEAMS. TEAMS.
WANTED, to purchase four Eight-horse TEAMS, with horses and waggons complete. Drivers will be also required to proceed to the country, to bring back wool. Parties desirous of selling will find a purchaser in the undersigned, at One Tree Hill, Mount Victoria, on the 4th and 5th of November next; in the meantime inquire of Mr. William Avery, of that place; or myself, at Emu Ferry. James T. Ryan.

FOR SALE, a handsome pair of grey buggy HORSES, Sociable, and double set of Harness. J. W., Herald.

WANTED, to SELL a good second-hand Grocer's CART. Glasson, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, to SELL, a HORSE, SADDLE, and BRIDLE; very quiet. Peters, Brickfield-hill.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

MARYBOROUGH Hoop and Kauri PINE, sawn and dressed.—Regular shipments of the above first-class Timber, from the Union Steam Saw Mills, Maryborough. Orders to any extent executed by
J. B. NORTH and CO., Agents,
278, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, Lot of Bark SPOKES; Felloes, hardwood and ash. TUCKER, Elizabeth-street South.

MARYBOROUGH KAURI PINE.—Orders received for above, rough or dressed, from the Dundathu Steam Saw Mills, by E. F. WAY, 115, Kent-street North.

ON SALE EX LATE ARRIVALS.
OILS.—Boiled and raw, in barrels and hogsheads
Raw and boiled, in drums
Turpentine, in cans and drums
Colza, sperm, black, in drums
Polar and neatsfoot, in drums.
PAINTS.—White lead, genuine, in wooden firkins
Red and white lead, in iron kegs
Blues, greens, yellow, black, &c., &c.
COLOURS.—Chromes, reds, greens, blue, ochre, umber, &c.
VARNISH.—For coach and house painters' use.
BRUSHWARE.—Painters' and plasterers' C.B. 8-0, 6-4, 4-0, 3-0
Sashtools 0 to x 11 C.B.
Sable lines, writers, gilders' tops, mottlers, &c.
WINDOW GLASS.—Plate, sheet and crown glass, all sizes, in stock.
PAPERHANGINGS.—In bales and cases, of the newest designs.
J. MURPHY and SON, Importers, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE, a Block of LAND, near to the Haymarket, and in the heart of the city, with frontage to three streets, viz., 147 x 103 x 46 feet. Price £[illegible]. R. H. REYNOLDS, 241, Pitt-street.

LAND AT BURWOOD, close to the Station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase. Money lent for building.
H. HILLY.

WORTH LOOKING AFTER.—For immediate DISPOSAL, one of the best CASH TRADES in the colonies, the present proprietor retiring with a competency realised in six years. For particulars, apply G. T. WATSON, care of John Frazer and Co.

HENFREY and TOOHEY, Auctioneers and Agents, have for SALE the LEASE (having 3 years to run) of one of the best HOTELS in the city. Amount required about £500.
Office, 119, Castlereagh-street, 23rd October.

ENMORE, NEWTOWN. — ALLOTMENTS OF FREEHOLD LAND.
HENFREY and TOOHEY have for private SALE that valuable block of land situate opposite the property of Mr. J. F. Josephson, and at the corner of the Enmore and Stanmore Roads.
Lot 1 has 99 feet frontage to the Enmore Road, and 31 feet frontage to the Stanmore Road, and is a first-class situation for an hotel or any other business.
Lots 2, 3, and 4 have 33 feet frontage to the Stanmore Road, and 99 feet 3 inches in depth.
Lots 5, 6, and 7 have 33 feet frontage to the Enmore Road, and 131 feet 6 inches in depth, the frontage having an uninterrupted view of the waters of Botany Bay.
These allotments of land are situated in the very best part of this favourite locality, and for building sites cannot be surpassed. Plan of the property may be inspected at the office of the auctioneers, 119, Castlereagh-street; or to view the land, application to be made to Mr. Stewart, No. 1, Twickenham-terrace, Enmore.
Title, unquestionable. Particulars can be obtained on application to John Dawson, solicitor, Pitt-street.

BONG BONG.
Mr. G. H. RUDGE'S
"ATTILLA,"
will STAND this Season at Golledge's Flat, near Bowral. Terms, £3 3s for mares within 7 miles, and £3 10s for all sent to grass. No responsibility.
Pedigree:
"ATTILLA," bay horse, was foaled 28th November, 1864, by New Warrior (imported), dam Lola by Crab (imported); granddam, Marchioness, by Beverly (imported); great granddam, Prudence, by Hector (imported).

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1460794

STOCK AND STATIONS

STORE CATTLE WANTED.—Wanted, to purchase, one hundred head of STORE CATTLE, more or less. Bullocks preferred. State ages and sex. Address MICHAEL BOYLE, D. Carney's, Crown Hotel, George-street.

AUCTION SALES

Fat Lambs | Fat Lambs.

MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
40 superior fat lambs.

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.
Horses and vehicles on hire.

Horses, heavy and light
Thoroughbred Chesnut Mare, by Whalebone, out of an Arab mare, a perfect hack
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown at any afternoon.

Horses and vehicles on hire.

Handsome Black Pony.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by P. M. Hosking, Esq., of Liverpool, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A black pony, 14 hands high, perfectly quiet to carry man, woman, or child.

Milch Cows.

GEORGE KISS (successor to Burt and Co.) is instructed by R. Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
2 quiet cows, to calve this month.

At Castlereagh-street, on FRIDAY.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Hunt and Crawford to sell by auction, at their Yards, Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at quarter-past 12 o'clock,
750 very prime wedders.

Warehouses, Queen's-place, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

Tallow
Hides, &c.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouses, Queen's-place, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock precisely,
Tallow
Hides, &c.

To Butchers.

GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO. have for sale by auction, THIS DAY, at their Yards, Castlereagh-street, at a quarter-past 12 o'clock,
750 very prime fat wethers (Hunt and Crawford's)
100 ditto ditto ewes (ditto ditto)
40 ditto ditto lambs (Corrigan's)
20 ditto ditto ditto (Stone's).
No reserve.

Wooller's Horse Repository, Pitt-street.

MR. S. WOOLLER holds a sale by auction every day of horses and carts, &c.
And at Camperdown, any afternoon, colts, &c.
Proceeds paid immediately after sale.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from J. F. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, on MONDAY next, the 1st of November, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Homebush Races.

Grand Stand, Gates, Booths, &c., Spring Meet.

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, November 3rd, at Martyn and Co.'s Bazaar, at 12 o'clock precisely,
The right of possession of—
The outer gates | Grand stand
Booths | Horse yard, &c.,
during the forthcoming meet, on November 9th and 10th.
Terms, cash.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
At half-past 11, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street,
Calves, pigs, suckers, poultry, of all kinds.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, from the best dairies; cheese, including the "No. 6" and many other first-class brands; superior corn-fed bacon, in lots to suit purchasers; eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Sale Yards, 793, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
20 prime fat lambs, from J. Dines, Esq., Singleton.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.
Terms, cash.

50 Horses for Sale at Camperdown.

HENRY MOSES has received instructions from W. Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock p.m. sharp, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, 50 horses broken and unbroken, suitable for draught and saddle purposes.

HENFREY and TOOHEY will sell by auction, at Sydney Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, lucerne, &c.
Terms, cash.

W. A. SMITH will sell by auction, at 901, George-street South, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Farm and dairy produce.
At Railway, Hay, straw, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, &c.

HENRY MOSES will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.,
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, pea fowls, black swans, fancy pigeons, fowls, ducks, geese.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, eggs, cheese (Farrant's, prize, and other brands), bacon, lard, honey, 50 cases oranges.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, 10 casks tallow, calfskins, &c.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 264, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a storekeeper, consisting of clothing, fancy goods of every description, jewellery, &c., removed to the rooms for convenience of sale.

Substantial Household Furniture, Bagatelle Table, Glass Cases, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. John Murphy to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, Brie-go-brash Hotel, Cumberland-street,
Tables, chairs, sofas, chiffonieres
Carpets, chests of drawers, bedsteads
Beds, washstands and sets, pictures
Toilet glasses, glass cases, bagatelle table
Kitchen dresser, cooking utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, horns, hair, &c.
Also, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.
Terms, cash.

Leather.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October, at a quarter to 11 precisely,
Kip, sole, calf, tweed, and harness leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, &c.
And at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES DEVLIN, Jun., will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallows
Tierces prime mess beef
Casks lard.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Hides.
At 2.30 p.m.
Tallow.
Terms, cash.

On an early day, as soon as landed.

Winchester Company's
Walter Heywood and Company's
AMERICAN CHAIRS
AMERICAN CHAIRS.
Ex Egeratela, from New York.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
As soon as landed.

To Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms (with the permission of Messrs. Byrnes and Tighe), on an early day, as soon as landed,
162 CASES Walter Heywood's American chairs
Oak office
Florence dining
Filimore, white
Child's high, wood
Lafayette, rocking light
Washington cane
Union dining
Lafayette rocking, ornamented
Nurse rocking
Extra wood
Washington wood
Rotary office
125 CASES Winchester Company's chairs, viz.,
Washington wood
Green mountain wood
O. G. common
Bent rim wood office
Bay State office
Massachusetts ditto
Ladies' dining
Spindle grecian
Crown top
Cane-back rocking
Child's single top dining
Ditto double top low.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

On FRIDAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 4, Lady Young-terrace.

The Residence of Captain Falbe.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
The whole of the
VALUABLE AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Richly Cut Glass
Handsome China Dinner and Breakfast Services
MASSIVE Dining-room Suite, in mahogany, covered in marone morocco
Telescope Dining Table, oval ends
SUPERB Rosewood Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons
ELEGANT Console Table and Glass
Handsome Drawing-room Suite, covered in crimson damask
Occasional Tables, Whatnots
HANDSOME Marble Slab Washstand and Dressing Table, with Glass to match
Bedsteads and Bedding
Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers
Kitchen Utensils
And Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Captain Falbe, who is leaving for Europe, to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 4, Lady Young-terrace, THIS DAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable and elegant household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important and Attractive Sale of
MAURITIUS SUGARS.
The first Shipment of the New Crop.

, Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.

The entire cargo of the Pantaloon, just arrived from Mauritius, embracing an excellent assortment of
BRIGHT RATION SUGARS
FINEST YELLOW CRYSTALS
MEDIUM and FINEST COUNTERS
and
FINEST WHITE CRYSTALS.

Samples will be landed without delay, and will be on view at the Sale Rooms.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 29th October.

To Merchants, Storekeepers, Grocers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Fanning, Griffiths, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of new sugars, just arrived ex Pantaloon, from Mauritius.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MUNTZ'S METAL SHEATHING and NAILS.

For Sale, by Auction,
MONDAY, 1st November.

To Shipbuilders, Ironmongers, Shipchandlers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
14 cases Muntz's metal sheathing, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 24 oz.
5 kegs nails.
Terms at sale.

HOBART TOWN PALINGS.

A very superior shipment just arrived, ex Agnes Jessie, from Hobart Town.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction, at the Victoria Wharf.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at the Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, on MONDAY, 1st November, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Agnes Jessie,
About 30,000 5 and 6 feet palings, including a very fine lot of extra stout, wide box palings.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

A VALUABLE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
The Property of a Gentleman who is relinquishing housekeeping.
Removed from Balmain for convenience of sale, and consisting of
Valuable Books
Richly Cut Glass
Oil Paintings and Engravings
MASSIVE Dining Room Furniture
Large open Bookcase
Superior Double Gun, by Wesley Richards
Solid Telescope Dining Table
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, covered in damask, consisting of large Double-ended Sofa, 2 Easy Chairs, 6 Chairs, 2 Foot Stools
RICHLY CARVED Drawing-room Chiffoniere
Vases, Statuettes, and Lustres
Bedroom Couch, covered in chintz
Pianoforte, by first-class maker
Bedstead and Bedding
Double-winged Wardrobe, plate-glass door
Chests Drawers, Dressing Tables
Kitchen Utensils and
Sundries.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects of a 10-roomed house.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Attractive Sale by Auction of
MAGNIFICENT TRICHORD OBLIQUE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
by Aucher, Frères, with patent check action, iron frame, brass pin plate, plated wrest pins, &c., &c.

The property of a gentleman leaving the colony, and purchased eight months since for £84.

To Private Buyers, Pianoforte Makers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES, PIANOFORTES

On SATURDAY, 30th October.

At the Australian Auction Rooms,
at 12 o'clock,
A Shipment of Rosewood and Walnut Cottage Pianofortes
by
The following celebrated makers—
AUCHER FRERES
MANGEOT FRERES
RALPH ALLISON
STODDART
MURPHY.

To Pianoforte Warehousemen, Private Buyers, Professional Gentlemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 12 o'clock,
A shipment of pianos, in rosewood and walnut, from the above celebrated makers.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, 1st November.
At the Australian Auction Mart.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale of
PAINTS
TWINES
NETS, FISHING LINES, &c.

Ex Chacabuco, Jason, and Zemindar.

To Ironmongers, Painters, Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
The following goods, without reserve:—
Ex Chacabuco,
LMR in diamond over PS,
1—1 cask, containing 20 kegs, each 56 lbs., white paint
2-3—2 ditto, ditto 60 ditto, ditto 28 ditto, ditto
4-5—2 ditto, ditto 100 ditto, ditto 14 ditto, ditto
6—1 ditto, ditto 20 ditto, ditto 28 ditto, red paint
7—1 ditto, ditto 40 ditto, ditto 14 ditto, ditto
8—1 ditto, ditto 30 ditto, ditto 28 ditto, black paint
9-10—2 ditto, ditto 40 ditto, ditto 14 ditto, ditto
11—1 ditto, ditto 20 ditto, ditto 28 ditto, yellow paint
12—1 ditto, ditto 40 ditto, ditto 14 ditto, ditto
13—1 ditto, ditto 20 ditto, ditto 28 ditto dark green paint
14—1 ditto, ditto 40 ditto, ditto 14 ditto, ditto
15—1 ditto, ditto 20 ditto, ditto 28 ditto, blue paint
16—1 ditto, ditto 40 ditto, ditto 14 ditto, ditto.
Ex Jason,
S in diamond,
22-24—3 cases, each 20 dozen lbs., shop twine.
Ex Zemindar, damaged by sea water,
HEH in diamond,
26—1 case twine, ½ lb. balls, 20 dozen lbs.
27-28—2 ditto ditto, ditto, each 20 ditto
29—1 ditto ditto, ½ ditto ditto, ditto 20 ditto
30—1 ditto ditto, ¼ ditto ditto, ditto 20 ditto.
31—1 bale, containing
200 cabbage nets
113 dozen fishing lines, assorted, 12 oz. to 13 lbs.
The whole of the above goods are
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
Terms at sale.

At the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

On MONDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock.

60 PACKAGES PAINTS, ex Annie Story, from Glasgow, landed in excellent order and condition.

To Painters and Plumbers, Shipowners, Builders, Country Storekeepers, and others.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 1st November, at 11 o'clock,
HF and Co. over 1, 17, 19, 23.
22 casks paints, including
White zinc paint, 14 and 28 lbs.
White lead, No. 1
Ditto ditto, No. 2
Mid shade green paint
Black paint
Patent ground dryers
Red lead.
M in diamond over C—
4 casks white zinc paint
5 casks white lead
26 casks white lead
Deep green paint
Light green ditto
Black paint.
Purchasers can inspect samples at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
Terms, cash.

CHOICE NEW SEASON'S TEAS.

On account of whom it may concern.
The damaged portion of the cargo,
Ex Hongkong, Jackson, master, from Foo Chow.

About 850 Packages
FINE CONGOUS.

For Sale by Auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, TUESDAY, 2nd November.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Hongkong,
About 800 packages choice new season's congous, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
On THURSDAY, November 4th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

To Furniture Warehousemen and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale,
134 Cases English Manufactured Furniture, &c.
Just landed ex Dilawur, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
100 cases cane chairs
34 cases furniture and framework.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.
On an Early Day, of which due notice will be given.

At No. 38, Upper William-street North,
the residence of Mrs. Plomer.

Attractive Sale by Auction,
of
THE WHOLE OF HER MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued.
To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Private Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Plomer, who is leaving for England, to sell by auction, at her residence, No. 38, Upper William-street North, on an early day,
The whole of her magnificent household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale of Groceries, &c.

THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October, at 11 o'clock.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.

SAMUEL JAY has received instructions from Mr. W. Fax (who is leaving the colony) to sell by public auction, on the premises, South Head Road, Paddington, THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
General stock of grocery
Crockery and brushware
Fixtures
Scales and weights
Household furniture, and
Sundries.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Woollens.

To Woollen Buyers and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases, just received, comprising
6-4 fancy coatings
Light fancy striped tweeds
Ditto ditto doeskins
6-4 meltons
Black mantle cloths
Black hollands.
Terms at sale.

63 Packages of General Drapery, &c.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
A choice and seasonable assortment of drapery, &c., just landed ex Abergeldie, consisting of
9-8 fancy prints
Rough browns
Black coburgs and alpacas
Swiss checks and book muslins
Irish linens and frontings
Cambric flouncings
Victoria covers
Ladies' stays
Elastic belts and braces
Hosiery and gloves
Damask cloths and napkins
Crimean shirts and flannels
Black cloth sacs and galatea jackets
Trousers and vests
Black doe trousers and vests, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets.

1 Case New Spring Goods ex Abergeldie.

THIS DAY,
at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
A choice invoice of mantles, in
Ladies' white serge jackets, trimmed, colours
Ditto ditto, trimmed satin
Ditto ditto, fringed
Ditto white alpaca, trimmed, colours
Ditto grenadine ditto, ditto
Children's ditto, in sets
Fine blue cloth jackets
Plain and ribbed black cloth ditto
Velveteen ditto, trimmed colours
Drab ditto, ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Straw Hats.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases ladies' fashionable straw hats.
Terms at sale.

Coir Matting.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 bales cocoa fibre matting.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 29th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

Flatau and Co., and Nathan Joseph's make.
Just landed in splendid order, ex Abergeldie and Cornwallis.

To the Trade, Country Buyers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Invoices of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex Abergeldie, Cornwallis, &c., of the favourite manufacture of
A. and W. Flatau and Co.
Nathan Joseph,
and others.
Comprising—
Gent.'s calf and kid E.S. boots
Ladies' kid lasting and cashmere E.S. boots
Girls' ditto ditto ditto ditto
Children's ditto morocco, roan, &c., &c.
All in great variety.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
No reserve.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.

THIS DAY, Friday, 29th instant.

In the Assigned Estate of Mathew Collyer.

3 Howe's Sewing-Machines (letter C)
Iron Lasts and Stands
Sole and Heel Knives
Benches and Blocks.

To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the Trustees in the assigned estate of Mathew Collyer, to sell, THIS DAY, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

On TUESDAY next, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock, at 146, Phillip-street, near King-street.

To Parties Furnishing, Brokers, and others.

Important Sale of Valuable Household Furniture and Effects, ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO, brilliant toned, nearly new, by CADBY
Drawing-room Suite, in Walnut, covered in green rep
Handsome Walnut Loo Table, Walnut Whatnot
Brussels Carpets, Horsehair Suite
Sideboard, Handsome Chimney Glass
Beautiful Pictures, Marble Clock, &c.
Dining-room Furniture, and
Furniture of 5 bedrooms
Kitchen Utensils of all kinds

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Dwyer, who is leaving for the country, to sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, November 2nd, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 146, Phillip-street,
The whole of the valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

New arrivals and parties furnishing would do well to postpone their purchases until Tuesday.
Catalogues in course of preparation.

On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms,
278, George-street.

Household Furniture and Sundries
Pianoforte and New Music, and a large and varied assortment of useful Goods.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell as above.
Terms, cash.

KEGS OF TOBACCO.

On MONDAY, at 10 a.m., on the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, as above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.

At the Commercial Exchange Auction Rooms.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, an invoice of music, comprising
About 300 dozen new and popular music.
Terms, cash.

800 BALES OF HAY.
In Lots to suit all Buyers.
No Reserve.

On MONDAY, at 10 a.m. prompt, on the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from various consignees to clear off their stock of hay, in consequence of new arrangements upon the wharfs; and to save the expense of cartage.
Terms, cash.

Fancy Goods, Ladies' Companions, Black Cloth, Tweed Handkerchiefs, Socks, Boots and Shoes
Lever Watches, Jewellery, Brooches, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BAKER and SHORT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 299, Pitt-street, next BELL'S LIFE Office, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
No reserve.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October.

Continuation Sale of Drapery, Slops, Flannels, Shirts, Calicoes, Hollands, Dress Stuffs, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, Friday, October 29, at 11 prompt,
The unsold portion of 39 packages of drapery, offered on Wednesday, comprising

Grey and white calicoes	Women's white cotton hose
Imitation Welsh flannels	Men's brown half-hose
Light ground prints	Men's black alpaca sacs
Printed muslins	Black cloth suits
Dress materials	Fancy trousers and vests
Robes	Tweeds, doeskins
Book and spot muslins	Linen drills
Harness blinds	Light ground crinolines
Silk parachutes	Byzantine skirts
Cotton and linen ticks	Felt hats, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale, THIS DAY.

Ex Abergeldie, Duthie, from London.

509—One Case, 20 dozen Printed Croquet Skirts
510—One Case, 200 dozen Sprig Muslin Dresses
513—One Case, 76 Fancy Striped Point Robes
100 Fancy Check Moire ditto.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Three cases new goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, November 1, at 11 o'clock prompt.

At the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock Hotel,
Botany Road.

Under a Bill of Sale.

Superior and Elegant Household Furniture and Effects.

Brilliant-toned Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Moore and Moore, London.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock Hotel, Botany Road, on MONDAY, November 1, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of Mr. William Garthon's superior household furniture and effects, comprising all the usual requisites to be found in a well-furnished house.
Also,
Splendid brilliant-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Moore and Moore, London.
Terms, cash.

Staves and Palings.

Tasmanian Produce.

Cargo of the Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Lime-street Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, October 29, at 3 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Australasian Packet, comprising
5 feet palings
6 feet ditto
Staves, 3 feet 6 inches
Ditto, 4 feet 4 inches
Ditto, 4 feet 6 inches
Ditto, 5 feet.
Terms, liberal.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Books, Engravings, Ornaments, Glassware, Platedware, Clocks, Kitchen Utensils, Sundries, &c., &c.

Day of Sale, SATURDAY, 30th October.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 233, Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, (near the residence of the Honorable E. Deas Thomson,) on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects, consisting of—
Telescope dining table, side and card tables
Hair-seated sofa, hair-seated chairs, cane-seated chairs
Secretoire chiffoniere, carpets, fenders and fire irons
Ornaments, lamps, engravings, pictures
China, glassware, clocks, books
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Dressing tables, toilet glasses, towel horses
Washstands and services (single and double)
Crockery, kitchen utensils, sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

MYRTLE CREEK, PICTON.

9 Choice Cows, in milk
6 Heifers, 3 Calves
A SUPERIOR BRED BULL, worth £30
1 Good Draught Mare
1 Saddle-horse, and 1 Colt
50 Fowls and Ducks, 5 Geese
4 Acres of Oats
400 Ironbark Palings
Dogcart and Harness
Gig, Dray, and Harness
2 Carts, Tackle
50 lbs. Wool
14 Choice Pigs
Water Butts and Butter Tubs
Dairy Utensils, Fowling-pieces, &c.

MR. J. F. STAFF will sell the above, by order of the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Estate of Mr. John Grey, on TUESDAY, 2nd November, at 11.30, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

CITY INVESTMENT.

CHIPPENDALE.
THE CHIPPENDALE HOTEL, No. 43, BANK-STREET, at the corner of MIDDLE-STREET and TWO DWELLING-HOUSES Nos. 45 and 47, adjoining.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. Full particulars of which may be obtained on application to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, situated at Chippendale, having the following frontages,
54 FEET to BANK-STREET
and
108 FEET to MIDDLE-STREET,
upon which and fronting BANK-STREET are erected the following premises,—
No. 43, THE CHIPPENDALE HOTEL, built of brick on stone foundation, slated roof, and containing ON THE GROUND FLOOR bar, 2 bar parlours, and sitting room, kitchen and servant's room; FIRST-FLOOR—parlour and 4 bed bedrooms, also 4 ATTIC ROOMS ABOVE, with spacious cellars in the basement; also stabling, coach-house, shed, &c., at the rear.
Nos. 45 and 47, TWO 2-STORY DWELLING-HOUSES, also built of brick on stone foundations, slated roof, and containing each 4 rooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms, with good yards, &c., at the rear, water laid on to each of the houses.

Annual rental of the whole, £143.

The really good position of the above, in a most populous part of the city, is sufficient to recommend it to the attention of parties seeking a first-class reliable investment.
The improvements about to be commenced at PRINCE ALFRED PARK (the site chosen for the annual agricultural exhibition) will, when completed, much enhance the value of property in this locality.

, The auctioneers would direct special attention to the fact that this property must positively be sold on the above date.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Two COTTAGES, Nos. 43 and 45, Duke-street, and Allotment of Land fronting Dowling-street, adjoining Hammond's Grocery Store.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Michael Sheehy to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situated at Woolloomooloo, having the following frontages:—
40 feet to Dowling-street,
and
40 feet to Duke-street,
with a depth of 103 feet, upon which, and fronting Duke-street, are erected
TWO NEATLY-FINISHED (BRICK-BUILT) COTTAGES,
Nos. 43 and 45,
on stone foundations, and each containing 2 rooms and large kitchen or dining-room, with yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear.
The Dowling-street frontage is still vacant, and available for building purposes.

This is a really good, favourably-situated city investment in the best part of Woolloomooloo, and only a short distance from Cowper Wharf.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 29th October.

ORDER OF SALE.

CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.
CHIPPENDALE.—The Chippendale Hotel, No. 43, Bank-street, at the corner of Middle-street; also, two Dwelling-Houses, Nos. 45 and 47, adjoining.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET—Two substantially-built commodious Dwelling-houses, Nos. 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, at the east side, a few feet south of Park-street. Positive sale, by order of the Executors of the will of the late N. Mandelson, Esq.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO—Two Cottages, Nos. 43 and 45, Duke-street, and allotment of Land fronting Dowling-street, adjoining Hammond's Grocery Store.

DARLINGHURST—Two Houses, Nos. 405 and 407, Liverpool-street, on the south side, east of Victoria-street.

BURWOOD—Doongalla Villa and grounds, (about 2½ acres) Burwood, only five minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and well-known as the residence and property of John Row, Esq.

PADDINGTON.—Choice building allotment, No. 10 section B, Moore Park, subdivision, having 20 feet frontage to the South Head Road.

WOOLLAHRA.—Neat Cottage Residence, Moncur-street, between Mr. Beaver's and Mr. Kerr, and known as Mr. Simon Moran's property.

BALMAIN, WEST.—Block of Land, a few feet from Darling-street, being Nos. 3 to 8 of lot 1, section 43, of the Balmain Estate. In one or more lots.

VILLAGE OF MOSSVALE, SUTTON FOREST.—Allotments 4 and 5, section 3, Morrice's subdivision, about 1 acre, close to the railway station.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

POSITIVE SALE.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late N. Mandelson, Esq.

PERMANENT CITY INVESTMENT.
CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, 50½ feet frontage, together with those two substantially-built COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSES, Nos. 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street, at the east side, a few feet south of Park-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 50½ FEET TO CASTLEREAGH-STREET, with a depth of about 73 feet, on which are those two handsome well-finished dwelling-houses, Nos. 294 and 296, Castlereagh-street.
These premises are very substantially built of brick on stone foundations, and have the following accommodation:
No. 294—Hall, 8 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room.
No. 296—Hall, 6 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room.
With yards and out-offices at the rear.

This is a well-known valuable city property, with an extensive frontage to a main thoroughfare. The houses have been occupied for many years by Mr. Elder as one tenement. They have recently been repainted, repapered, and placed in thorough good tenantable order. The rental derived from the property, £260 PER ANNUM, is low, in consideration of the old tenancy. It is recommended to capitalists and others seeking a really good and permanent city investment. The sale is peremptory, by order of the Executors of the late Mr. Mandelson, in order that they may carry out the trusts in the will.
Terms liberal.

THIS DAY.

DOONGALLA VILLA AND GROUNDS,
BURWOOD,
well known as the residence and property of
JOHN ROW, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
DOONGALLA VILLA.
A comfortable neatly finished FAMILY RESIDENCE, most delightfully situated on the elevated ridge between the Burwood railway station and the Parramatta Road; together with the highly improved grounds, containing about THREE ACRES, having extensive frontages to three roads.
The house contains hall; drawing-room, 26 x 12; dining-room, 18 x 15; four bedrooms (one of which is 18 x 15, kitchen, servants' room, bathroom, washhouse, dairy, with outhouses, including stables, coachhouse, man's room, &c. Never-failing supply of water from three underground reservoirs.
The grounds comprise about an acre and a half of garden and orchard of full-bearing fruit trees, including 230 vines, 35 orange, and 130 peach, pear, citron, apple, plum, apricot, and other fruits. The residue of the grounds form a paddock, fowl-yard, &c.

This delightfully-situated suburban property is only five minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and occupies one of the most elevated and pleasant positions in Burwood, commanding magnificent views of the Parramatta River, Pennant Hills, and surrounding charming scenery.
The residence is very commodious, and is fitted with every family convenience; while the garden, whether as regards site or tasteful arrangement, is acknowledged to be unequalled by any other in this popular locality.
In consequence of the proprietor having removed permanently to the country, the property must be absolutely sold on the above date.
Cards to view may be obtained on application.

TITLE can be inspected on application to JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Great Unreserved Sale.

MONDAY, November 8, 1869.

Rare Investment.

"THE BRUNDAH QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE."
Goulding's Patent Amalgamating Pans, Dams of Water, &c., &c., &c.

Grenfell, Emu Creek Gold-field.

To Capitalists, Quartz-Miners, Shareholders in Reefs, &c., &c.

MR. RUTLIDGE has received instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Wood and Mylecharane (who are about dissolving partnership), to sell by public auction, on the premises, on MONDAY, November 8, at 12 o'clock sharp.
The Brundah quartz-crushing machine, 16-horse power horizontal engine and boiler; four batteries of five stampers each, amalgamating barrel, concentrator, &c.; best white metal shoes and dyes (Sydney cast); Avery's platform scales and weights, 107 cords billet wood (more or less), quicksilver, gratings, retorts, blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools, gold-scales, large pestle and mortar, dishes, magnets, &c.—in fact every article for the complete working of the machine.
Also, the pan house, in which are erected and at present at work two of Goulding's patent amalgamating pans, together with the roasting furnace, capable of roasting four tons of pyrites at a charge, and designed after the patent of Mr. H. A. Thompson, of Lucknow.
Gold smelting furnace, amalgamating barrel, concentrator, quicksilver, buckets, dishes, &c., and five dams of water, one of which is known as the "Company's Reservoir," containing at the present time sufficient water for the full and efficient working of the machine for over a period of two years.
The plant and machinery have undergone a thorough repair—NEW STAMPER BOXES (with all the latest improvements), NEW SPUR and PINION WHEELS, CLUTCH BOX and CAMS, having been erected within the past six weeks—and it is now an easy matter for the machine and batteries to crush a no less average quantity of quartz stone than two hundred and fifty (250) tons per week; the total consumption of fuel being ten to twelve cords of wood.
In connection with, and divided off, the battery shaft are two of GOULDING'S PATENT AMALGAMATING PANS, capable of putting through a weekly average of thirty to forty tons of blanketings, the proceeds of which alone WILL PAY ALL EXPENSES FOR THE WORKING OF THE WHOLE CRUSHING MACHINE.
Adjacent, and belonging to the machine, is the "COMPANY'S RESERVOIR," producing a rental of five pounds sterling per week, and four other large dams of water, which were purchased for the use of "THE BRUNDAH MACHINE," at a cost of over one thousand pounds sterling.
The conveniences and arrangements are second to none in New South Wales, the proprietors having spared neither trouble nor expense in making "the Brundah" one of the most complete crushing machines in the colony, and their only reason for bringing it into the market is to CLOSE THE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.
Intending purchasers are earnestly requested to call and view this most truly valuable property, every legitimate opportunity being afforded at the present time, the machine being engaged in crushing stone for the celebrated Homeward Bound Reef.
Every information, and full particulars of quantity crushed, &c., for the past eighteen months, upon application to the auctioneer, Grenfell.
THE SALE IS IMPERATIVE, AND WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.
Terms at sale.

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FUNERALS

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES STEDMAN are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Charles William; to move from his residence 121, South Head Road, THIS (Friday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS Undertakers, Sussex-st., South Head Road and opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. THOMAS STEWART are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved eldest DAUGHTER, Sarah Ann; to move from his residence, Charlton's Hotel, foot of Market-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and proceed to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 363, Sussex-street, South; 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street; and 733, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

P R O S P E C T U S of the MITCHELL'S CREEK QUARTZ AND GOLD MINING COMPANY, (Limited).

Capital, £30,000, in 6000 Shares, of £5 each, of which

3000 fully paid up are reserved for the present proprietors, and 3000, which are preferent shares, are now offered to the public.

CALLS: £1 per share on allotment; £1 per share in three months; further calls not to exceed £1 per share per month.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:
The Honorable S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.
Jacob Levi Montefiore, Esq. | John Dickson, Esq., of Mudgee
John Alger, Esq.
Julius Meyerfeld, Esq. | C. W. Roberts, Esq.

BANKERS: The City Bank.

BROKERS: W. T. Muston and Co.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the very extensive auriferous reef situated nine miles north of the township of Wellington, and three-quarters of a mile south of Mitchell's Creek, on two leased blocks of each eighty and ninety acres. The reef extends for one mile.

A well defined and strong deposit of auriferous quartz has been opened in several places, widening rapidly as it descends. There are also several smaller reefs upon the property.

The results of a series of crushings at the Mint, and by Mr. Chappell's machine, as also at the Wentworth Estate Company's Works, show that the reef will yield throughout from 13 dwts. to an oz. of standard gold to the ton of quartz. The stone also contains a large quantity of iron pyrites, the probable large yield of gold from which has not been taken into account. One of the small reefs has been found to yield 8½ ounces of gold, and 24 ounces silver to the ton of stone.

The result of quartz crushing companies in Victoria has satisfactorily proved that success in this branch of industry depends not so much upon the excess in richness of the quartz as upon the quantity that can be raised, which in the undertaking now laid before the public is reported to be practically illimitable; and a reference to the BALLARAT STAR of the 4th instant will show that their most profitable companies—Port Phillip Co., South Clunes Co., and New North Clunes Co.—yield respectively 4 dwts. 7 grains, 7 dwts. 3 grains, and 18 dwts. of gold to the ton of quartz.

The shares offered to the public will be preferent to the extent of a dividend of 10 per cent. Dividends will be paid per share without reference to the amount called up, and when practicable will be paid monthly.

It is estimated that £10,000 will be amply sufficient to put the mine in a paying condition.

Monthly progress reports will be published for the information of shareholders.

The company will be registered under the Mining Act, by which the shareholders have NO LIABILITY beyond the subscribed capital.

With the view of obtaining the most reliable information before submitting this undertaking to the public, one of the provisional directors proceeded to the mine and remained there for more than a month, supervising the examination and testing of the reef. A copy of his report, together with prospectuses, forms of application, and all information, can be had on application to the company's brokers.

Shares will be allotted in the order of application, and the company will be considered as formed when two-thirds have been applied for.

Application in the annexed form to be sent in at once to Messrs. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Share Brokers, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
To the Provisional Board of Management of the Mitchell's Creek Quartz and Gold Mining Company (Limited).
I have to request that you will allot me ______ shares in the Mitchell's Creek Quartz and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay calls, and to sign the deed of settlement when called upon to do so.
Name in full ______
Address ______
Signature ______
Dated this ______ 1869.

P R O S P E C T U S of the FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (in connexion with the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA).

The following DIRECTORS of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA have already consented to act as Directors of the FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION:—
The Hon. S. D. Gordon, Esq., M.L.C.
George Wigram Allen, Esq.
His Honor Judge Francis
John Fraser, Esq.
Robert George Massie, Esq.
Professor Pell
A. H. Richardson, Esq.

Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each (2s. 6d. payable on allotment and 2s. 6d. on three months' notice).

The directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, believing that the time has arrived for the formation of a COLONIAL ASSOCIATION to undertake FIDELITY GUARANTEES for persons employed in situations of trust, have determined to introduce this Company to public notice and support.

They are of opinion that the FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA and the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, acting in concert, will tend to secure an accession of business to both, and conduce to their common prosperity.

Shareholders in this Company and members of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA effecting GUARANTEE POLICIES will be treated with at reduced rates.

Two shillings and sixpence per share will be payable on allotment, and two shillings and sixpence at three months' notice, and it is not proposed to call up more than this five shillings per share, unless actually required.

An ample field is now open, and the Directors feel confident that a considerable remunerative business may be at once secured. Expences of management will be very moderate, and with a judicious selection of risks, shareholders may calculate upon a good return for their investment.

Applications for shares to be made to A. H. RICHARDSON, Esq., Managing Director of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION of AUSTRALASIA, 247, George-street, Sydney.

Shares will be allotted in the order of application.
A. H. RICHARDSON,
Managing Director of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION of AUSTRALASIA.
247, George-street, Sydney, October 26.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£50,000

THE ASSETS OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

INSURANCE OF WOOL.—The LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to Insure Wool against Fire "in sheds on stations, either LOOSE or IN BALES;" or "from THE SHEEP'S BACK" in sheds, and during HAND Transit from Station to Sydney, and in Sydney until placed on board ship.

N.B.—This latter description of Insurance will be subject to the usual conditions of average.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital	£250,000
Paid-up Capital	55,000
Reserved Fund	20,000

With unlimited liability of shareholders.

The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and every description of MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.

Policies issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.

Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.
EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.
R. F. POCKLEY, Marine Surveyor.

UNITED PORTS AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
SYDNEY BRANCH—
34, HUNTER-STREET.
FREDK. J. JACKSON, Chief Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (limited). W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-st.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

S C H O O L O F A R T S.

By Desire, and under Distinguished Patronage.
Mr. ROBERT HELLER
will give
TWO GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITALS,
previous to his departure for Melbourne by the City of Adelaide on TUESDAY next.

Mrs. Cordner, Miss Wiseman, Mr. Andrew Fairfax, and Mr. Cordner.

PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING, October 29.
PART I.
1. Duet—"How beautiful is night".. Brinley Richards
Mrs. W. J. Cordner and Mr. Andrew Fairfax.
2. Song—"Love's Request" .... Reichardt
Mrs. W. J. Cordner.
3. La Sonnambula (by request) .... Thalberg
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.
4. Barcarole—"Here, upon my vessel's deck" .... Ricci
Mr. Andrew Fairfax.
6. "Lieder ohne Worte," (songs without words) .... Mendelssohn
Mr. ROBERT HELLER

Intermission of ten minutes.

PART II.
6. Duet—"Yet once again" (first time).. Virginia Gabriel
Mrs. W. J. Cordner and Mr. Andrew Fairfax.
7. Ballad—performed on the Orgue Melodique..........
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.
8. Ballad—"Roaming thro' the green fields" .... Vivien
Mrs. W. J. Cordner.
9. Selection—Mazourka, No. 1; Pensée Fugitif, op. 16 Tarantella.
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.
10. Song—"The Vagabond" .... Molloy
Mr. Andrew Fairfax.
11. Improvisation—on the pianoforte, introducing popular melodies.
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.

On SATURDAY EVENING, October 30, an entire change.
Mr. HELLER will perform.
PART I.
1. Grand Fantasie (Don Giovanni) ....Thalberg
2. Sonata Pathetique .... Beethoven
3. Ballad—performed on the Orgue Melodique
4. Etudes—(Exercises of daily practice for pianists, showing the beauties to be developed):—1, 2, and 3, Cramer; 4, Chopin; 5, Stephen Heller; 6, Kalkbrenner ......
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.
5. Improvisation upon the pianoforte, introducing popular melodies ....
Mr. ROBERT HELLER.

Dress reserved chairs, 5s; parquette, 2s 6d; gallery, 1s. Infants, one guinea. Children under 12 and over 3 years of age—Dress reserved chairs, 2s 6d; parquette, 1s 6d. Seats can be secured at Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.

☞ A SPECIAL MATINEE FOR JUVENILES will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON. Everybody admitted as Juveniles.
Reserved seats, 2s 6d; parquette, 1s 6d; gallery, 1s.
G. COPPIN.

S C H O O L O F A R T S.
HELLER'S WONDERS.
NOTICE!
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Members' Night, MONDAY next.
GREAT REDUCTION in CHARGE for ADMISSION.

The secretary of the institution has succeeded in obtaining Mr. HELLER'S consent to give the last evening he will be in Sydney for the benefit of the members of the institution and their friends, at considerably reduced charges. Further particulars will appear.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
TUESDAY, 2nd November.
FASHIONABLE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE,
in aid of the Funds of the
ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.
Under the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable
THE EARL OF BELMORE,
who has announced his intention of honouring the performance with his presence,
Colonel Carthew and the Officers of the Royal Artillery.

On this occasion T. W. Robertson's admired and elegant comedy of
CASTE,
in three acts; and Thomas J. Williams's laughable farce,
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
will be performed by members of the Albert Cricket Club, assisted by Mrs. C. Jones, Miss Florence Colvills, Miss Kate Cocoran, and Miss Eleanor Carey.

By kind permission of Messrs. W. M. Alderson and Sons, the full Band belonging to their establishment will perform some choice operatic and popular selections.

Prices of admission: Dress circle and dress stalls, 5s; parquette, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s.

Box plan now ready at the Theatre.

Tickets can be obtained from any member of the Albert Club Committee.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY, TUESDAY, 9th November, 1869.
VELOCIPEDE RACES and ATHLETIC SPORTS.
ENTRANCES will be received TO-MORROW EVENING, at Tattersall's, between 7 and 9 o'clock.
N.B.—Full programme see HERALD of to-morrow.

DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK'S Classes, This Afternoon, at 4. Evening Class, at 7. Elizabeth-street.

DANCING ACADEMY, 105, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. C. W. Clark's Class, this evening, Friday, at 7.

W A X W O R K S.
(Sole Proprietors, Mons. and Madame SOHIER.)
Just Added—Princess Metternich and the Siamese Twins.
Also the Greatest Optical Illusion out of London: The Thaumatoscope, for seeing through the Human Body.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission, 1s.; children, 6d.

SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street.
Proprietor, Mr. W. T. JOHNSON. Manager, Mr. W. H. FORD. TO-NIGHT, Grand CONCERT; after which the sensational Ballet of MARIE, THE MAID OF GENOA. To be followed with a variety of Singing and Dancing, to conclude with the Burlesque of ALADDIN.
Admission, free.

VICTORIA 1st v. ALBERT 2nd. — Meet on University Oval TO-MORROW, at 1.30 p.m. sharp. Abbott, Douglas, Furlong, Fisher, G. Fleming, H. Geary, Bosking, Harris, Oatley, Rigg, Thompson, Lawlor (12th).
W. RIGG, Hon. Sec.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—2nd Eleven v. Glebe 2nd Eleven, on Newtown Ground.—Turner, Fowles, Lucas, Newman, Crane, jun., Barham, Danaher, Clarkson, Hannigan, Evans, Fallack. Emergencies — Harris, Chesham. F. M'KERN, Hon. Secretary.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB, SATURDAY, 30th October.
1st Eleven v. University 1st.—Albert Ground: W. Adams, Anderson, Caffyn, A. Docker, W. Docker, W. Goddard, G. Flood, Howell, A. Park, Stack, Thompson, G. Merriman 12th.
2nd Eleven v. Victoria 1st.—University Oval, 'Bus leaves Royal Hotel at 1.30 p.m.: Allan, A. Bennett, L. Bennett, W. Brown, Bundock, Cape, Cohen, G. Ioston, Ireland, Isaacs, Love, Johnson 12th.
CHARLES A. W. LETT, Hon. Sec.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
The great Tragedienne,
Miss CLEVELAND,
will appear, THIS EVENING, as
MIAMI!
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Supported by the entire company.

THIS EVENING, Friday,
will be presented Buckstone's celebrated Drama of the
GREEN BUSHES,
Or, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Miami, the Huntress of the Mississippi.... Miss Cleveland

Act 1. Coast of Galway, Ireland, 1745.

Act 2. The Valley of the Mississippi, 1747.
Miami, the Huntress of the Mississippi.... Miss Cleveland

Act 3. The Hill of Howth, and Dublin City, 1748.
Madame St. Aubert .... Miss CLEVELAND.

To conclude with the original oriental burlesque Extravaganza of
THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS!

TO-MORROW, Saturday, will be positively produced, with entirely new and appropriate scenery, extensive machinery and appointments, the novel sensation Drama, called
THE CAPTAIN OF THE VULTURE,
Or, A DEAD RESEMBLANCE.
Millicent Duke .... Miss CLEVELAND.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
WANTED, 30 SUPERNUMERARIES. Apply stage door, 10 o'clock sharp.

HAVE ARRIVED, and will shortly appear, the celebrated Sopranos,
AMELIA BAILEY and FLORENCE CALZODA,
Contralto and Comique.

S C H O O L O F A R T S.
WEDNESDAY, 3rd of November.
GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
and
FIRST APPEARANCE IN SYDNEY
of the
Celebrated Soprano,
AMELIA BAILEY,
and
FLORENCE CALZODA,
Contralto et Comique,

who arrived on the 26th of October, after a career eminently successful, and a tour which, either for length or success, is unprecedented in the annals of music and the drama (and beside which those of Catherine Hayes, Madame Bishop, Gassier, Jenny Lind, Kean, and a host of others are dwarfed in proportion), through the principal cities of the Celestial, Japanese, and Indian Empires, as well as the Mauritius and the Cape Colony, both East and West—in all of which they have met with the most unqualified success,—will make their first debut before a Sydney audience in the above Hall, on
WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd of November,
when will be presented a
NEW AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
including Last Rose of Summer, Love's Request, I'll follow Thee, duets, Giorno d'onore, Happy Hunter, Lilly and the Rose, A. B. C., &c., &c.
For programme see future issue.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOLS' FESTIVAL, on FRIDAY, 29th October.—EXCURSION to CLONTARF.—The s. s. BREADALBANE will leave Circular Quay, quarter to 10; Woolloomooloo, 10 a.m. Visitors' tickets, 2s each, to be had at the school or parsonage. Refreshments provided for the school children only.

A FREE-AND-EASY EVERY EVENING. Prince Albert Hotel, 750, George-street.

TENDERS

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS.—NOTICE.—With reference to the following advertisement, and in reply to several inquiries, it is hereby notified that the Tenders of parties intimating their intention to pay for the new issue (in whole or in part) with Treasury Bills, falling due in December next, need not be accompanied by the deposit of ten per cent.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN, Inspector and General Manager, Union Bank of Australia.
Sydney, 25th October, 1869.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT TREASURY BILLS.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, as Agents for the GOVERNMENT OF QUEENSLAND, invite TENDERS for the whole, or any portion, of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS TREASURY BILLS, to be issued under an Act of the Legislature of Queensland, entitled, "THE TREASURY BILLS ACT OF 1869."

These Bills are for ONE HUNDRED POUNDS each, have coupons attached, and will mature in equal proportions at two, three, and four years from the 1st day of January, 1870, viz.:—

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS on the 31st December, 1871; ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS on the 31st December, 1872; and ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS on the 31st December, 1873. Interest meanwhile, at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, will be payable thereon the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January in every year, and both principal and interest will be made payable at BRISBANE, SYDNEY, or MELBOURNE, at the option of the holder.

A deposit of ten per cent. must accompany the Tenders, which will be opened at this Office, in presence of the Tenderers, at noon on the 1st day of November next, prior to which a sealed paper enclosing the minimum price fixed by the Government will be laid on the table. In the event of an excess of Tenders, the amount will be rateably distributed,—preference being given to the highest,—and the deposits on unaccepted Tenders returned.

Purchasers will be allowed the option of deferring payment of the balance until the 31st December next, or of immediately completing their purchases; and, in the latter case, Certificates will be issued for the interest at six per centum per annum from the day of payment to that date.

HOLDERS of the TREASURY BILLS dated 1st of AUGUST, 1866, and maturing on the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1869, are informed that same will be received in payment of the new Bills, and Certificates for the interest on the former for the current six months, ending 31st December, will be granted, payable at this Office on that day.

Tenderers are requested to specify particularly the currency of the Bills they apply for, whether to mature in 1871, 1872, or 1873, and their wishes will be complied with as far as practicable.

Forms of tender and any other information connected with the foregoing can be obtained at this Office, and a copy of the Act may be seen on application to the Manager.
Union Bank of Australia,
SYDNEY, 18th October, 1869.
JOHN F. McMULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.

MANDELSON'S HOTEL, GOULBURN.
TENDERS INVITED.
To LET, for the term of three or five years, or for absolute SALE, that centrally situated property, in the flourishing city of Goulburn, known as Mandelson's Hotel. The executors feel it unnecessary to particularise the many advantages this hotel has, excepting to say that it is immediately opposite the Railway Terminus, for they are persuaded that any man of good business habits is sure to make a competency in a few years. Furniture and effects to be taken at a valuation. Tenders are invited for the above, to be sent in on or before the 1st November.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the executors of the estate of the late N. Mandelson, Cohen's Family Hotel, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TO PRINTERS, &c.—TENDERS are required for a quantity of Printing, Books, &c., for the Second Industrial Benefit Building Society. Apply at the Office, 599, George-street, Haymarket.

TENDERS wanted for erecting a shop as per plan, &c. Apply at Mr. E. SWEENEY'S, Hero of Waterloo, Botany-street, Waterloo.

TENDERS required for fencing in front of four houses and building two closets. Plan and specification may be seen at P. R. LARKIN'S, Prince of Wales Hotel, 778, George-street South.

TENDERS wanted for the erection of a Galvanized Iron Awning. L. Uhde and Co., 63, King-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

TO PARTIES FURNISHING.
RAPHAEL and CO. beg to inform the public that their business is still being carried on with the original staff of employees; and, from increased facilities in manufacturing, they are enabled to offer their Colonial-made Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Suites, in Walnut, Rosewood, Huon Pine, Mahogany, and Cedar, of superior design and quality to that imported at LONDON PRICES for similar goods.
RAPHAEL and CO., Upholsterers and Cabinetmakers, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

SEWING-MACHINES.—On SALE by the undersigned:—

The Excelsior Family Machine	£7 10 0
The Wheeler and Wilson Family and Manufacturing Machine	8 10 0
The Tudor Manufacturing Machine, suitable for Bootmakers, Tailors, Dressmakers, Upholsterers, &c.	10 10 0

J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-street.

WANTED, to Buy Household Furniture, for Cash. J. B. North and Co., George-st., op. Jamison-st.

WANTED, to buy Household Furniture, Books, &c.; highest price. H. D. Cockburn, Pitt and Park sts.

METALLIC COUNTER, suitable for a first-class hotel, having 6-pull beer-engine, 8 spirit taps, and every other requisite, for SALE. Apply to HENFREY and TOOHEY, 119, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a Baker's Patent MANGLE. 73, Hunter-street, Sydney.

BILLIARD LAMPS.—Thurston's Revolving Light, with shades, glasses, &c., in original unopened package, for SALE, to close consignment. £10 cash, one-third original price. T. PALMER, 620, George-street.

PUBLICATIONS

T H E S Y D N E Y M A I L,
SATURDAY, 30th October.
Summary of English News by Mail Steamer
Latest Telegrams from Europe
Report on the Sydney Water Supply
Important Grazing Right Case
Inquest on the late Fire at Redfern Station
The Bank Robbery at Maitland—One of the Prisoners turned Approver
Expenditure of Public Moneys
Church Meetings—Congregational Union—Presbyterian Assembly
Summary of Parliamentary Debates
Melbourne Letter—Floods and Casualties in Victoria
New Zealand—Te Kooti Wounded
The Beginning and the End of Fenianism
Collective Wisdom of New South Wales
The Domain of Horsehair
Sporting Gazette—Agriculture—Mining—Shipping Commercial—Markets.

PUNCH! PUNCH!! PUNCH!!!
CARTOON—THE MODERN CATILINE.
Punch's Essence of Parliament—A Crow to Pluck—Lucas on Grammar—The Comic History of Australia—Noodles and his Poodles—All work and no play—Lines by a Cockatoo Bird—The Dog's Petition, &c., &c.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS, THIS DAY, price 6d., contains
Two-page Tinted Chalk Drawing, of Interior of ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.
New Bridge at Maitland.
OPENING OF SYDNEY PUBLIC LIBRARY.
Vaucluse, Port Jackson.
Rocky Mount, Clarence River.
Gold Cross for Presentation to Pope Pius IX.
And other engravings.
Tale—"On Board the Sea-Mew."
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Steam Lithographic and Letter-Press Printers, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.
GORDON and GOTCH, 281, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, September Part, 3s 6d, post 3s 10d; Punch, 2s, post 2s 4d; Army List, 2s 6d; Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion, 1s 6d; World of Fashion, 1s 6d. W. R. Piddington, Importer.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

A SINGLE TOOTH, 7s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, with silver, 1s. Edwards, surgeon-dentist, 6, Bridge-st.

CORNS extracted, 1s; Bunions and Defective Nails cured. C. EDWARDS, Chiropodist, 6, Bridge-st.

J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for artificial teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates remodelled and repaired; children's teeth regulated.

MR. GEORGE SMYTHE, Dentist, 23, Hunter-street, and 432, George-street, next White Horse Hotel.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT to be obtained from all respectable Chemists and Druggists.

THE UNIVERSAL BAKING POWDER, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; prepared Fuller's Earth, in packets, 3d, 6d, and 1s; Odoriferous Tincture of Myrrh, for the teeth and gums, in bottles, 2s 6d; Voice Lozenges, for clergymen, singers, and public speakers, in boxes, 1s, and boxes, 2s 6d; Catechu Lozenges, for the throat, in 1s boxes; Antacid Aromatic Mixture, for diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., in bottles, 2s 6d; Condy's Disinfecting Fluid, finest Russian Isinglass, Wright's Coal Tar Soap, Carbolic Acid Soap, Chemical Essence for the Toothache; the celebrated Podophyllin, or May Apple Pills, in boxes, 1s 6d each; Liebig's Food for Infants, in tins, 1s 6d and 3s 6d each; Ringworm Lotion, a certain cure; Corn Solvent, Baby's Soap; the New Hair Dye (acetate of iron and glycerine), the only preparation which restores the hair to its natural colour, in bottles, 3s 6d; Phenylic Ointment, for old sores, ulcers, &c.
A. J. WATT and CO.,
534, George-street, Sydney.

INDIGESTION, WASTING DISEASES, &c.—"PANCREATINE is vastly superior to Pepsine."—THE LANCET. The genuine and only PANCREATIC EMULSION used at the Royal Hospital for Chest Diseases, and highly commended in Medical Reports. Prepared by SAVORY and MOORE, New Bond-street, London; Wholesale Agents, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.

CONSUMPTION and INDIGESTION.—SAVORY and MOORE'S PANCREATINE and PANCREATIC EMULSION, &c. The original and only preparations used with the greatest success at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest. "I have not seen any pancreatic preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on Consumption. "Pancreatine is vastly superior to Pepsine."—THE LANCET. SAVORY and MOORE, 143, New Bond-street, London; Wholesale Agents, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Sydney.

ENCOURAGE AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY, and benefit yourselves, by using HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, which is the best remedy ever offered to the Australian public, for the cure of all old sores, eruptions, burns, sore heads, inflamed eyes, blight, ulcers in legs and elsewhere. To be had at all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PORTER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Unlike many of the violent remedies now puffed off for Bile, &c., which are so frequently the cause of intestinal weakness and disorder, these pills spoken of by several of the faculty as the safest aperient sold, have a tendency to restore the bowels to a natural condition; and, for indigestion, are the best compounded. To be had in 1s and 2s boxes of the proprietor, E. PORTER, 478, Crown-street, Sydney; and of Mr. G. PORTER, Newtown. Per post, 1s 2d and 2s 4d.

ON SALE, by the undersigned:—
Felton's quinine still champagne
Dr. Buchan's sarsaparilla (quarts)
Williams's Australian yeast powders
Virgin honey, 1-lb. tins, 6-dozen cases
E. I. curry powders, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Fancy flavouring extracts, cayenne pepper.
FRAZER and CO., York-street.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA cleanses the blood, corrects acidity, relieves sea sickness, indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, and all disorders incidental to a warm climate.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA acts as an agreeable aperient, peculiarly adapted for females and children. It relieves the distressing sickness so troublesome in pregnancy.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA, in combination with Kruse's Syrup of Raspberries and Lemons, makes the most delightful of effervescing draughts.—See directions accompanying each bottle.

KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA was awarded prize medal at Intercolonial Exhibition, Victoria, and pronounced by analysis superior to all other fluid magnesias exhibited.

K R U S E ' S F L U I D M A G N E S I A
Kruse's Syrup of Raspberry and Lemon
Kruse's Insecticide.
Sold wholesale and retail by the drug trade throughout the colonies.

WILLIAMS'S AUSTRALIAN YEAST POWDER.
This baking powder is packed in half-pound sealed canisters, specially adapted for the climate of Australia. It makes light, wholesome bread, without yeast; also, biscuits, cakes, and all kinds of pastry, without eggs, and with less than half the usual quantity of butter. On SALE by the undersigned.
FRAZER and CO., York-street.

SARSAPARILLA, Dr. Buchan's, quarts, 1-dozen cases, on SALE by the undersigned.
FRAZER and CO., York-street.

NOW LANDED and ON SALE by the undersigned—
Felton's quinine still champagne, quarts
Dr. Buchan's extract sarsaparilla, quarts
Williams's Australian yeast powders
Curry powders, half-pints, pints, and quarts
Kruse's fluid magnesias and syrups
Virgin honey, 1-lb. tins, 6-dozen cases
Fancy flavouring extracts; cayenne pepper, ½-lbs.
FRAZER and CO.

FELTON'S QUININE STILL CHAMPAGNE, the most elegant liqueur bitter, economical in price, and possessing unequalled tonic properties, being a combination of a refreshing wine in combination only with the purest sulphate of quinine. No family or respectable hotel should be without this invaluable tonic bitter.
On SALE, in wholesale quantities, by the undersigned.
FRAZER and CO., York-street.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.—HENRY W. LOVEDAY, from Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, London, and six and a-half years with Messrs. Elvy and Co., Sydney, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen residents of Sydney and suburbs, that he has commenced business as Pianoforte and Harmonium Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer. Charges strictly moderate.
Orders left or letters addressed to W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street, will receive prompt attention.
QUADRILLE PIANIST for EVENING PARTIES.

FOR SALE, a well-established Provision BUSINESS, best part of George-street; a good opportunity for an energetic person with small capital. Principals. Address application R. S. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase Goodwill and Stock of small Tobacconist's Shop. F. G., Lea's, 92, S. H. Road.

CANARIES.—For SALE, 30 beautiful young cocks, 10s each; also 12 pairs. 165, Bourke-street.

KANGAROO SKINS, 2 to 6 lbs.; V. D. L. calf kip basils. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

WANTED, a Baker's Patent MANGLE. Apply at the Grafton Arms, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED, Balcony CURTAINS, complete; also Chest Second-hand Carpenters' TOOLS, low price. F. D. R., HERALD Office.

TAKE NOTICE.—According to the times, no reasonable offer will be refused at LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Toy and Fancy Bazaar, 472, George-street, opposite the Markets.

FOR SALE, a splendid thoroughbred Newfoundland DOG, cheap, at Mr. John Gribbin's, Castlereagh-st.

TEN PAIR CANARIES for SALE, cheap. Apply to GREEN and AGGS, Butchers, Parramatta-street.

BUTCHER'S SHOP and Business to Dispose of; incoming low; good stand. 52, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, at once, a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Sydney, with good bar trade. Rooke, 76, King-st.

WANTED, to purchase a PUBLIC-HOUSE, freehold, or house suitable for one. Rooke, 76, King-street.

WANTED, to buy left-off CLOTHING of every description; highest price. Murphy, 107, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, to purchase Goodwill and Stock of small Tobacconist's Shop. F. G., Lea's, 92, S. H. Road.

WANTED, a lady to adopt an orphan girl, age 13. Apply to Mrs. Pickard, 154, Riley-street.

WANTED, Smokers to try Saywell's Honeydew and Shag Tobacco, 2s 6d per lb. No. 4, Park-street.

PROFESSIONALS, TRADES, ETC.

BELMORE SILVER LEAD MINES, BOMBALA. Wanted good MINERS.

CARPENTER.—Wanted, a strong BOY. One who has been at the trade preferred. 143, York-street.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, for Queensland, a first-class DRAPER, for the Manchester department. C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

FRENCH-POLISHERS wanted. Apply to E. Zuccani and Co., 253, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a first-class COATMAKER. Apply 484, George-street.

TO TAILORS. — First-class Coat HANDS wanted. Hipwood and Nixon, 212, Pitt-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a steady MAN, single. W. Hammett, baker, Glebe.

THAMES GOLD FIELDS, &c.—To Drapers and Storekeepers.—A thorough experienced MAN is open to treat with a party to take the management of a branch concern. Henry Thompson, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good PLASTERER. Apply, at 10 o'clock, to L. Uhde and Co., 63, King-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. W. Pritchard, King-street.

WANTED, a Butcher, Engine-turner, and a Blacksmith. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply Mr. Robinson, Petersham, near the Station.

WANTED, a first-class TAILOR (Coat-maker), at Murrurundi. Apply to A. Shutte, tailor and draper, Murrurundi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A MARRIED COUPLE wanting SITUATIONS—the man to cook, and the wife as nurse; good references given. Apply T. C., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE young Man of good education is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT. Would make himself generally useful in any capacity not menial. Alpha, HERALD Office.

MASONIC.—A Brother in Need earnestly solicits employment, or partial employment. Z. A. O. B., 203, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Storeman or Storekeeper, on station. R. T. J., HERALD Office.

WAITING, Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, Nurses, General Servants. Mrs. Letheby, 42, Hunter-st.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, with two years' experience, SITUATION, as Tinsmith to a Meat Company. Address H. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a first-class Milliner, a SITUATION in the country. Address, stating salary, A. G., Post Office.

SERVANTS WANTED

A GOOD General SERVANT. One used to children. 41, King-street, next Morgan O'Neill's, confectioner.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, with good character. 51, Hunter-street, corner Elizabeth-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a JUNIOR, for country. Apply between 9 and 10. Prince, Ogg, and Co.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Prince Albert Hotel, 750, George-street. References required.

WANTED, 6 Farm LABOURERS, for the country. Apply J. Healy, 110, Sussex-street.

WANTED, BOY, to strike in smith's shop; also COACH PAINTER. Lilly, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a LAD, to be generally useful. J. Watson, butcher, Market-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to make himself generally useful. Kerr's Hotel, corner King and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a first-class COOK, for the country. Apply 19, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, to drive a bread cart; reference required. Thomas Dingle, 222, William-st.

WANTED, a smart BOY, used to horses. Apply to H. Zions, Warsaw House, George-street.

WANTED, respectable young Woman, as BARMAID; must be a good writer. Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 31, West-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse a baby. 107, Clarence-street.

WANTED, respectable NURSEGIRL. 161, Castlereagh-street North.

WAITING, thorough General Servants, with excellent city references. Mrs. Stephenson's, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. Montague Levey, 1, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a good Needlewoman—one who understands tailoring, and two Girls. 345, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 9 a.m., 4, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Foy, Foy-street, Happy Valley, Balmain.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Mrs. Baker, opposite Congregational Church, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to do plain cooking and to make himself useful. 160, Gloucester-street; after 9.

WANTED, a young Man, as CARTER. Apply, 9 o'clock, E. Barnfield, Balmain.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at Redfern Lodge, Pitt-street Redfern.

WANTED, a TACKER, for Shirt Work. 368, George-street. Entrance, Mort's-passage.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, as General SERVANT; good character indispensable. 24, O'Connell-st.

WANTED, General SERVANT, small family. After 9, 191, Sussex-street, next Labour in Vain.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply, after 10 o'clock, 30, King-street.

WANTED, an Improver to the millinery. Kennedy and Ross, Millinery Establishment, 253, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to look after horses and be useful. T. Playfair, butcher, George-street.

WANTED, Married Couple as General Servants for a Store; also Farming Men. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE. Mrs. Tinsley, Haymarket.

WANTED, a young Girl, as General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Jossett, Naval Brigade Hotel, George-st.

WANTED, a single Man, as GARDENER, and make himself otherwise useful. 426, George-street.

WANTED, WETNURSE; one who has lost her own child, to take baby home. Mrs. Brown, op. Haymrkt.

WANTED, a COOK. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a single MAN. P. M'Carroll, Redfern.

WANTED, a sharp BOY; good character indispensable. D. Peters, hatter, Brickfield-hill, nr. Lvpl-st.

WANTED, two PLOUGHMEN and a Farming LAD for the country. D. Brown, 277, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a little Girl, as NURSE. Apply 311, Kent-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT, in a small family. 51, George-street North.

WANTED, respectable tidy GIRL, about 14, for children, 660, George-street.

WANTED, a good Female COOK. Apply to Mr. Harris, 4, Carlton-terrace.

WANTED, a steady MAN; must be able to drive and have references. Apply, after 8, 25, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a DRAPER'S ASSISTANT, for country store. W. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply to Mr. Henry Hill, Hordern-street, Newtown.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15 or 16, to assist in housework. Apply 84, King-street.

WANTED, for Manly Beach, a strong useful GIRL. Apply, with references, 2 o'clock to-day, Montpelier Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, 20 or 30 good Pick and Shovel MEN. Apply to Peck and Co., on the works, Randwick Road, near toll-bar. Good wages given.

WETNURSE.—A respectable young Woman is required, to nurse an infant 6 months old. Apply to Mr. Alfred Roberts, 117, Castlereagh-street, at half-past 12 o'clock.

WANTED, country Draper's Assistant and a Porter, Blacksmith, Groom, and Coachman. Pantry Boy, Bush Carpenter, married and single Ploughmen, Cooks, and Laundresses, and General Servants. Hiegh, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable young person, as Barmaid; a Working Housekeeper; Cooks, and Cook and Laundress; Married Couple; and Farming Man. Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Nurse; General Servants; one Protestant Girl for house and needlework, with good references. The Home, Mrs. Vipond, 24 Burton-street, South Head Road.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

A GOOD HOME for Boarders, with an English family. Terms 21s. 21, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

AN airy Furnished BEDROOM, suited for lady or gentleman engaged during day. A. D. C., HERALD.

A HANDSOME Drawing-room, with balcony and bedrooms, vacant. Mrs. Therry's, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS VACANT. Pitville House, 36, Upper William-street North, Baths.

A DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOMS vacant. Alfred House, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

A MARRIED MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, experienced in the management of imbeciles, and residing within two hours' ride of Sydney, in one of the most healthy situations of the colony, and having extensive premises admirably calculated for the safe keeping of those entrusted to his charge, has a Vacancy for two or three.

By carriage exercise and other healthy pursuits, the advertiser hopes to ameliorate the mental state of sufferers by imparting health to the body.

Reference to Messrs. ROW, Chemists and Druggists, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for lady and gentleman, or gentlemen; view of harbour, piano. 9, Stanley-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill. Terms moderate.

BOARD required in quiet family by young gentleman. Terms moderate. C. E. P., Post Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Dobson, Park House, 27, Park-st. Terms, mod.

BOARD and Residence. Mrs. Elder's, 294, and 296, Castlereagh-st., near Park-st. Terms, moderate.

BURWOOD.—Family RESIDENCE to LET, furnished, for 3 months, delightfully situate, large gardens, paddocks (13 acres), coach-house, stabling, &c. Apply Mr. Penfold, 398, George-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, with or without board. Terms moderate. 9, Jamieson-street.

TWO ROOMS on ground-floor, suitable for a professional gentleman. City, HERALD Office.

PETERSHAM.—Wanted, piece of LAND, cheap, near station. Position, size, price. Hill, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a small OFFICE in George, Pitt, or King streets. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase, in a dry, healthy situation, near Sydney, a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with small orchard, garden, and paddock. State description, locality, and price, R. R. R., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to purchase small FREEHOLDS, in or near Sydney. C. H. Rooke, 76, King-street.

TO LET

A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED HOUSE, DARLINGHURST HEIGHTS.—The undersigned has to LET a most compact and genteel Residence, two doors from Darlinghurst Road. It contains 9 rooms, irrespective of kitchen, bath, servants' room, and laundry. The whole of the furniture is new and of a costly character. Every requisite will be supplied, including plate and household linen. Terms moderate. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, 11, Bridge-street.

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore.—Superior COTTAGE, well, garden, &c. 41, Cumberland-st. N.

NEWTOWN.—HOUSE to LET in Station-street. Key next door. E. Ramsay, 279, George-street.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE. Rent moderate. 189, Kent-street, opposite Mann's Hotel.

TO LET, HOUSE, William-street, Double Bay, near Reserve. Apply Whiting's Grocery Store, Bay-st.

TO LET, genteel 5-roomed HOUSE, with bath, &c., in Orwell-st., off Macleay-st. C. Mayes, 16, Orwell-st.

TO LET, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, stone-built HOUSE, with 5 rooms, 15s per week. Apply No. 148.

TO LET, HOUSE, 7 rooms, harbour view, Stanley-st., Hyde Park. Challener, gunmaker, King-street.

TO LET, a small HOUSE, in Pitt-street. C. W. Caldwell, opposite the School of Arts.

TO LET, Butcher's SHOP, No. 2, Campbell-street; Tools, Fittings, Scales, &c. G. Law, Haymarket.

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, No. 157, Crown-st., Woolloomooloo. Apply 161, next door.

TO LET, No. , Burdekin-colonnade, South Head Road, now occupied by Dr. Lugg, dentist.

TO LET, No. 3, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-street, 5 rooms. Inquire at No. 4.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, centre of the city, large yard and livery stables attached; doing a first-rate trade. Apply Red House, Pitt-street.

TO LET, new HOUSE, adjoining the Rev. John Graham's, 418, Pitt-street; 10 rooms, bathroom, coach-house and stable, and every requisite for a respectable family; gas, chandeliers and blinds fixed throughout house.

TO LET, capital PREMISES for a builder, or for a manufacturer requiring plenty of room, situate in Lodge-street, Forest Lodge, Glebe, lately occupied by Mr. Gilmore, contractor. Apply Gibson, 282, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a Grocer's SHOP, 53, Gloucester-street, containing 5 rooms, at low rent. Apply to John L. Murphy, 128, Prince-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, containing 3 rooms, in thorough repair; rent, 9s per week. Apply to John L. Murphy, 128, Prince-street.

TO LET, 9-roomed HOUSE, five doors off Liverpool-street, in Pitt-street, with 2-stall stable and coach-house and flower garden; gas and water laid on. Apply 547, George-street.

THOSE prominent and centrally-situated PREMISES, 482, George-street, with large store at the rear, now in the occupation of Bennett, Brothers, to be LET, from 1st February. A. Thompson and Co., 196, Pitt-street.

TO LET or for SALE, the first-class Family RESIDENCE just completed at Burwood, containing 11 rooms, with pantry, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, scullery, dairy, servants' rooms, &c., within five minutes' walk of the station; excellent grounds and abundance of water. Apply to R. C. WANT, 142, Pitt-street.

TO LET, one of the healthiest and prettiest places in the city, known as ALFRED COTTAGE, containing eight rooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' rooms, and outhouses, surrounded with a beautiful flower garden and yard, with a beautiful view of the harbour; situated in Pyrmont, 119, fronting Harris-st. C. Saunders, Pyrmont.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, HOUSES and Cottages, at reduced rentals; Villa, 5 rooms, 14s per week. Freehold and leasehold Building Allotments, by the foot or acre, cash or on easy terms. Mr. Killick, Council Chambers.

OFFICES to LET, opposite Mort's-passage. Stable for 3 horses and coach-house. 138, Pitt-street.

TO LET, OFFICES and STORES, side entrance. 212, Pitt-street, opposite Waxworks.

TO LET, a splendid Grocery STORE; corner; good connection. Also, 3-roomed HOUSE. A new TERRACE of 4 Houses, is now ready, cheap. Apply Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street.

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